

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 141

For Period

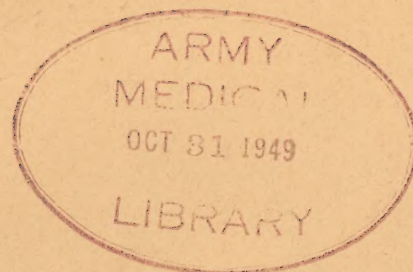
1 - 15 October

1949

SECTION

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

12 - 24 September 1949

Date:	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep. 13	Ei-hatsu No. 933	Re: Holding the Training Course on Hygienic Insects.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Sep. 14	Ei-hatsu No. 934	Re: Part of expenditures for preventing legal communicable diseases.	"	"
Sep. 15	Ei-hatsu No. 938	Re: Inspection of articles with diluted or mixed pigments.	"	"
Sep. 16	Ei-hatsu No. 953	Re: Submitting Special Monthly Report on hospital ration food, etc.	Sanitary Division chiefs, all Prefs.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 14	I-hatsu No. 769	Re: Rationing gasoline to dental clinics.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Sep. 13	Yaku-hatsu No. 1607	Re: Fixing quantity of allocated sanitary materials for 3rd Quarter of 1949.	"	Chief, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Sep. 14	Yaku-hatsu No. 1610	Re: Handling the renewal of registration provided for in the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"

Medical Affairs BureauPharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Sep. 15	Yaku-hatsu No. 1613	Re: Altering matters of the license for producing hexylresorcinol pills due to partial amendment and addition of the standards on hexylresorcinol & its preparations.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
Sep. 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 1622	Re: Giving numbers to narcotic drugs.	"	"
Sep. 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 1623	Re: Adding articles to the List of licensed contraceptives.	"	"
Sep. 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 1624	Re: Supervision of biological products.	"	"
Sep. 17	Yaku-hatsu No. 1633	Re: Repercussions of the recovery of industrial rights by the Allied nationals.	"	"
Sep. 17	Yaku-hatsu No. 1634	Re: Allocation of medicinals ration.	"	"
Sep. 12	Yaku-shu No. 695	Re: Additional allocation of designated medicines.	"	"
Sep. 15	Yaku-shu No. 706	Re: Title on the Supplementary Book 1 to the National List of Medicines and Drugs, 1st edition.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1493	Re: Production allotment of hand knitting yarns.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1499	Re: Lecturers of the Lecture Course for the Welfare workers.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1494	Re: Allocation of clogs & slippers to the social work agencies.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"
Sep. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1500	Re: Special distribution of IARA goods.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 1510	Re: Consolation money for the sufferers from the accidents caused by the Allied Forces.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 1511	Re: Approval for setup of protection institutions provided for in the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 1512	Re: Consultation on approval for setup and national subsidy for equipment expense of the protection institutions provided for in the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 1514	Re: Distribution of LARA goods for disaster-stricken people.	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	"
Sep. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 1515	Re: Altered allocation of LARA Textiles.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Sep. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1526	Re: Disposal of sown-up clothing at the workshops in 1st program of 1948.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1532	Re: The Kusanagi-ryo, the accommodation facility for women's welfare.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1533	Re: Altering the setup program of the facilities based on the Emergency Livelihood Relief Works.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 1536	Re: Allocation of waterproof cloth to the workshops.	Governor, Nagano & another.	"
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 1537	Re: Extra rationing of staple food for workers at the official factories for repairing artificial limbs.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 1538	Re: National subsidy on protection fund for special women.	Governors, Tokyo & 6 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 16	Sha-hatsu No. 1539	Re: National subsidy on administrative expense of the accommodation facilities for the physically handicapped.	Governors, Tokyo & 8 other Prefs.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
Sep. 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 219	Re: Allocation of hemp yarn to the bamboo workshops.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 12	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 220	Re: Utilization and keep-in-custody of property of the defunct Mutual Aids Association.	"	"
Sep. 13	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 221	Re: Holding the Training Course for prefectural officials in charge of guidance and training.	"	"
Sep. 14	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 222	Re: Inspection of stock-taking of textile materials at the workshops.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 13	Ji-hatsu No. 763	Re: Inquiries on the enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	Chief, Children's Bureau.
Sep. 15	Ji-hatsu No. 775	Re: Inquiries on partial amendment of the Child Welfare Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Sep. 16	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 40	Re: Distribution of diapers to the child welfare facilities.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Sep. 2	Ho-hatsu No. 80-2	Re: Carrying out the counter-measures on critical finance of Health Insurance.	"	Chief, Insurance Bureau.
Sep. 12	Ho-hatsu No. 40-3	Re: Reporting the monthly conditions on National Health Insurance.	"	"
Sep. 13	Ho-hatsu No. 62-2	Re: Benefits of medical care under the insurance.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 12	Enshi No. 1029	Re: National subsidy on the housing expense for repatriates in charge of public works abroad during 1949.	"	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
Sep. 12	Enshi No. 1030	Re: Usual reports on public works during 1949.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 13	Engo No. 1037	Re: Payment of funeral expense to Japanese repatriates.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	Chief, Repatria- tion Re- lief Bureau
Sep. 13	Engo No. 1039	Re: Protection at railway stations and aboard repatriation trains.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 14	Engo No. 1046	Re: Forwarding the list of Koreans who are approved to repatriate by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo & 20 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 15	Enshi No. 1055	Re: Carrying on the business to loan the rehabilitation fund.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 15	Engo No. 1057	Re: Public notice of the designa- tors provided by the Cabinet Order Article 5 and 6 governing the public security of repatriates.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Sep. 15	Enshi No. 1059	Re: Setting up All Japan Karafuto League, a corporate aggregate.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Sep. 16	Eni No. 1064	Re: Supplying medicines for medical care aboard repatriation trains.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
Sep. 17	Engo No. 1072	Re: Revision of the time table on the repatriation train.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 15	Ichifuku No. 3071	Re: Amount of national subsidy allotted to each the Sewaka of pre- fecture for 3rd quarter.	"	Chief, Demobili- zation Bureau.
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Sep. 22	Kai-hatsu No. 935	Re: Field inspection on accounts.	Welfare Division Chief, Toyama Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section.
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Sep. 19	Ei-hatsu No. 962	Re: Report and field guidance of the Laboratorial Course at the Public Health Institute for July 11 to September 10, 1949.	Sanitary Division Chief, All Prefs.	Chief, Public Sanita- tion Bureau.

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 19	I-hatsu No. 778	Re: Application of the Medical Service Law.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 21	I-hatsu No. 787	Re: Political activities of the Ministers personnel.	Chief, all Bureau Local Offices.	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 17	Sha-hatsu No. 1544	Re: Consultation on the setup approval and the national subsidy for a protection agency and its equipment expense.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1545	Re: Allocation of IARA goods (grains).	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1546	Re: Allocation of foreign paper to the workshops for the 2nd quarter period.	Governors, Miyagi & 12 other prefs.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1549	Re: Distribution of released textiles.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1551	Re: Admission to those who want to enter the facilities to accommodate and give jobs for the physically handicapped.	Governors, Hyogo & Kyoto Prefs.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1557	Re: Distribution of textiles released by the Allied Forces.	Governors, Aomori & 12 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1558	Re: A reply to the application for demanding the emergency clothing coupon.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1562	Re: Application for an approval to fix water charges in relief allowance of the Daily Life Security Law by the town or village which has water supply system.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1564	Re: Overpayment of the basic house-repairing expense in a lump sum allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau
Sep. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 1565	Re: Payment of transportation fees on medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Sep. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1566	Re: Results of the guidance and supervision of enforcement business of the Livelihood Security Law and the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Sep. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1569	Re: Allocation of rubber-belts to the workshops.	Governor, Hokkaido & 10 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1570	Re: Allocation of park properties.	Governor, Tokyo-to.	"
Sep. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 1572	Re: The training course for prefectural personnel in charge of social work guidance and training.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Sep. 20	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 223	Re: Liquidation of the points of the cloth-rationing coupon as emergency relief for 1948-49.	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 224	Re: Appropriation of the Community Chest Fund for purchasing bromine.	"	"
Sep. 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 225	Re: Special arrangement on allocation of paper rationing.	"	"
Sep. 22	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 226	Re: The training course for Prefectural personnel in charge of social work guidance and training.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 19	Ji-hatsu No. 783	Re: Allocation of Alpha Powder (starch) for babies and infants.	Governors, Tokyo & Kanagawa Prefs.	Chief, Child- ren's Bureau.

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 20	Ji-hatsu No. 785	Re: Consultation on appointment of the Child Welfare Worker.	Governors, Hyogo Pref.	Chief Children's Bureau
Sep. 20	Ji-hatsu No. 788	Re: Allocation of petroleum products (10 months portion).	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Sep. 21	Ji-hatsu No. 791	Re: Setup of prefectural institution for weak-minded children.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Sep. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 776	Re: Changing the setup scheme of the Mother and Children's Shelter at Kofu City for 1949-50.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Sep. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 777	Re: The Jinsen Foundation carrying on child welfare facilities (protection agency).	Governor, Tokyo-to.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Sep. 21	Ho-hatsu No. 82	Re: Amendment of the Social Insur- ance Medical Care Council Regula- tion and the Social Insurance Medical Fees Committee Regulation.	Governors, All Prefs.	Chief, Insurance Bureau.
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 19	Enshi No. 1073	Re: Allocation of housing materials for repatriates as the public works for 1949-50.	"	Chief, Re- patriation Relief Bureau.
Sep. 19	Enshi No. 1047 1077	Re: Supplying medicines for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governors, Niigata & 3 other Prefs.	"
Sep. 20	Enso No. 1079	Re: Forwarding "the Confab to hear the repatriates' heart who came home from the Soviet Zone".	Governors, All Prefs.	"
Sep. 21	Enbutsu No. 1085	Re: Paper rationing for the repatri- ation relief.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 21	Enbutsu No. 1087	Re: Submitting the List of Koreans who are permitted for repatri- ating home by SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo and another.	"
Sep. 24	Eni No. 1090 No. 1092	Re: Providing medicines for medical care aboard the repatriation train.	Governors, Gifu and 2 other Prefs.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Sep. 24	Enshi No. 1096	Re: Budget transfer of the fund in charge for setting up the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien who have no acquaintance in Japan.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	Chief, Repatriation Relief Bureau.

26 September - 1 October

Public Sanitation Bureau

Sep. 29	Ei-hatsu No. 984	Re: An opinion as information on the revision of the Preventive Inoculation Law.	All prefectural governors.	Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau.
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Medical Affairs Bureau

Sep. 27	I-hatsu No. 792	Re: Re-education of the officials to take charge of the training courses for Public health nurses.	"	Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 30	I-hatsu No. 799	Re: A short-period training course for the medical care inspectors.	"	"
Sep. 30	I-hatsu No. 801	Re: Allocation of gasoline for dental care.	"	"

Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau

Sep. 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 1681	Re: Holding the clerical confab by the Pharmaceutical Inspectors.	"	Chief, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
Sep. 1	Yaku-hatsu No. 1685	Re: Handling fly-papers or fly-killing-water inclusive of arsenic.	"	"
Sep. 29	Yaku-shu No. 764	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Control Law of Business of Poisons and Powerful Agents.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Sep. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1574	Re: Consultation on approval of the setup of the protective institution and the national subsidy for the equipment expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
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Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1580	Re: Matters assigned to the Japan Red Cross Society according to the provision of Article 32 of the Disaster Relief Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 27	Sha-hatsu No. 1589	Re: Approval for the continual management of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1595	Re: Extra Distribution of leather shoes to the Welfare Commissioners	Governor, Niigata & Tochigi Prefs.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1596	Re: A lump sum allowance for subsistence aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1598	Re: Approval for the setup of the protective institution provided for in Article 7 Item 2 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1599	Re: The medical care examining organ provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1600	Re: The setup of the protective institution provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1601	Re: A lump sum allowance for subsistence aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1603	Re: Overpayment of the basic allowance for subsistence aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1604	Re: Additional distribution of LARA goods.	Governor, Tokyo-to.	"
Sep. 29	Sha-hatsu No. 1609	Re: Supervision and guidance of the corporate Juridical person.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Sep. 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1610	Re: Adjustment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gunma Pref.-	Chief, Social Affairs Bureau.
Sep. 27	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.227	Re: The scope of the Welfare Commissioner's functioning.	All pre- fectural Gov.	"
Sep. 28	Sha-otsu- hatsu No.228	Re: Commendation of the Consumer's Cooperative Association.	"	"
Sep. 29	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 229	Re: Selecting the applicants for the training course of pre- fectural officials in charge of social work guidance.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Sep. 27	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 42	Re: Allocation of foreign paper for the 2nd quarter, 1949-50.	"	Chief Children's Bureau.
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No. 797	Re: Approval for the asylum for weak-minded children.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No. 801	Re: A report on the approval for the setup of a foundation.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"
Sep. 29	Ji-hatsu No. 802	Re: Approval for the setup of a child welfare institution.	"	"
Sep. 30	Ji-hatsu No. 806	Re: Sugar rationing for food supply at the fostering establishments.	All Pre- fectural governors.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Sep. 30	Ho-hatsu No. 83	Re: Reports on hospitalization and dehospitalization.	Chiefs, Insurance Sections, Prefectural Government	Chief, Insurance Bureau

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Resumption of BCG Vaccinations

The first lot of BCG to pass the new assay tests are now ready for release. Delay has been due to instituting new methods for producing the dried vaccine at the same time that the assay procedure was changed. It requires approximately three months to complete assay. During this delay the provision of the Preventive Vaccination Law were necessarily held in abeyance.

This law, now in effect, provides that every tuberculin negative individual will be vaccinated with BCG before six months of age and that he shall be retested with tuberculin yearly and revaccinated if found negative at that time. Only those persons over thirty years of age and those whom a physician certifies to have a tuberculosis infection are exempted from this procedure. For other definite contraindications the vaccination may be postponed upon certification of the reason by chiefs of health centers.

It has been estimated that 30 million doses of BCG will be needed to carry out the law this fiscal year. The prospects are that about 15 million doses will be produced. As a result, during the first year of operation of the law there will be a temporary shortage of vaccine, which will be overcome before July 1, 1950. Priority should be given to especially exposed individuals such as family contacts and health workers. The Ministry of Welfare is issuing instructions in this matter.

Ministry of Welfare instructions to prefectures, Yo Hatsu 1129 of 24 August 1948 provides that one health center in each prefecture shall each year make a careful follow-up in the case of 1,000 vaccinations. It is desirable that during the first year of this new program that extensive studies be made to evaluate the effect of the vaccination on the tuberculin reaction at different time intervals. It is also desired that careful observations be recorded as to the extent of the local reactions, particularly at one, two and three month intervals after the vaccination.

In observing the vaccinations, it is desirable to separate those who received re-inoculations from those who were vaccinated for the first time. There is some evidence to indicate that the results may be different.

The Japanese generally classify the local reactions as (a) none (b) induration (c) pustule (d) ulcer (e) crust (f) scar. Should any more extensive reaction (such as lymphadenopathy) occur it should be promptly reported to national officials who will institute appropriate investigation.

Sanitation: Street cleaning and garbage and refuse disposal

Technical supervision to ascertain that garbage and refuse is collected and disposed of regularly and in such a way as to prevent public health nuisances from arising therefrom is a responsibility of the Sanitation Section (EISEI-KA) of the Public Health Department (MINSEI-BU) of city, town and village.

The actual operation is performed by a cleaning section, (SEISO KA) which is operated by the city, town or village office. The cost of operating this section is usually defrayed by the salvaging and selling of the material by the operators. In many cities, however, it is necessary to pay from tax funds a portion of the cost of operation.

The actual operation is usually carried out by an association (KUMIAI) or private contractor.

The failure of satisfactory garbage and refuse services in the towns and villages is due to this "salvaging system" of financing the operation. The collectors pick over the material taking that which is useful and leaving behind the material that is of no value, which accumulates and eventually develops into a regular dumping place.

In sections thinly settled with scattered homes, no service is provided. The individual home owner is responsible for disposal of his own garbage and refuse.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

FAO Veterinarian Visits Japan

Dr. K.V.L. Kesteven, Senior Veterinarian, FAO, United Nations, at the invitation of PH&W, SCAP, recently spent six days in Japan inspecting Japanese veterinary installations. Special attention was given to the present methods now utilized in the production of veterinary biologics. Arrangements were made to introduce a new strain of hog cholera virus so that a more effective crystal violet vaccine can be produced. Tissue and lyophilized samples of the Nakamura III strain of Rinderpest virus were delivered to PH&W for immediate research, the purpose being to produce a vaccine that will supplant the present simultaneous serum and virus method of immunization. Development and production of a vaccine will, if produced in large quantities, be offered as an export item to Far East countries.

Regional Veterinary Association Meetings

Representatives of PH&W attended Veterinary Association meetings in Hokkaido, Kumamoto, and Tokyo. Attendance at these meetings was considered good, and the pro-

grams presented gave excellent indications that the veterinary professional standards are gradually improving.

Veterinary Public Health Refresher Courses

Lectures on the subjects of seafood inspection and the relation of veterinary medicine to public health were given to the veterinary students of the Eighth Refresher Course for Veterinarians at the Institute of Public Health.

Influenza of Cattle

An outbreak of an acute disease of cattle diagnosed as bovine influenza, manifested chiefly by high fever, reddened conjunctiva, serous nasal discharge, laboured respiration and lassitude has assumed epizootic proportions. The cases are mild, the duration of the disease being 2 - 3 days following the first noticeable symptoms. The disease appeared in August in Nagasaki Prefecture where approximately 40,000 head of cattle were effected. Sporadic cases have been reported from Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Hiroshima, Hyogo, Osaka, Kyoto and Shiga Prefectures. Mildness of the attack resulted in only a few of the initial cases being reported. Investigations are being carried out by Animal Hygiene Experimental Stations in the affected areas. The fatality rate is very low and is not accurately known at this date.

In 1925, a similar outbreak occurred and was diagnosed as bovine influenza. The history of that outbreak parallels the present outbreak.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the last three weeks a definite reduction in the number of cases of equine encephalomyelitis has occurred. Between the period 1 January - 14 October, a total of 384 cases were officially reported, of which 257 were positive and 127 classed as suspects. The symptoms shown were pathognomonic and the fatality rate, while not yet ascertained, appears to be much lower than that reported for the 1947 - 1948 epizootics. Although an immunization program was completed, history disclosed that some supposedly immunized horses developed the disease.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on the outbreak of animal diseases for the periods 1 - 7 and 8 - 14 October.

For the Period 1 - 7 October

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Akita	Hog Cholera	4
Nagano	Anthrax	1 (horse)
Hokkaido	Equine Encephalomyelitis	2 (suspects)
Iwate	" "	1 (positive)
Miyagi	" "	3 (positive)
Akita	" "	1 (positive)
Fukushima	" "	7 (3 pos., 4 sus)
Tochigi	" "	11 (positive)
Saitama	" "	1 (suspects)
Chiba	" "	1 (positive)

For the Period 8 - 14 October

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Gunma	Hog Cholera	5
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Miyagi	Equine Encephalomyelitis	10 (positive)
Akita	" "	2 (suspect)
Yamagata	" "	2 (suspect)

Rabies

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported 17 new cases of rabies in dogs in the Kanto Region for the period 25 September - 1 October.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total since 1 Jan.</u>
Tokyo	5	135
Kanagawa	3	54
Chiba	5	110
Saitama	4	83
Ibaragi	6	16
Gunma	9	52
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	0	1
Total	17	453

Section IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Plan of Distribution of Imported Streptomycin

A recent shipment of streptomycin amounting to 400,000 grams arrived in Japan from U.S.A., 7 October, and is being prepared for distribution. The Pharmaceutical houses responsible for the storage and central distribution are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo Co, Ltd.	100,000 grams
Shionogi Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	50,000 grams
Tanabe Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	30,000 grams
Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Yamanouchi Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Dainippon Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Daiichi Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	30,000 grams
Sankyo Co., Ltd.	20,000 grams
Torii Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	20,000 grams
Tokyo Tanabe Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	20,000 grams
Banyu Seiyaku Co, Ltd.	20,000 grams
Nakamura Taki Shoten Co, Ltd.	20,000 grams

The streptomycin in this shipment will be handled as a designated ration item under Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 70, 1947, and will be distributed throughout Japan in accordance with the plans formulated by the Ministry of Welfare and approved by PH&W. Local distribution will be through a limited number of local sellers designated in each prefecture by the governor. The distribution breakdown is as follows: (The column headed "For General Use" refers to distribution to Hospitals as indicated by local (prefectural) streptomycin councils)

	Population (1948)	TB Deaths (1948)	DISTRIBUTED AMOUNT (NUMBER OF PERSONS)						National Sa- natoria of Other Ministries
			Total	For General Use	National Sanatoria	National Hospitals	Medical Schools	Research Institutes	
<u>Hokkaido</u>	4,021,060	9,840	465	170	183	30	75		7
<u>Tohoku</u>									
Aomori	1,218,325	2,857	164	70	69	10	15		
Iwate	1,294,203	2,764	161	80	61	5	15		
Miyagi	1,596,307	2,575	269	70	90	25	60	20	4
Akita	1,283,701	2,290	117	70	42	5	--		
Yamagata	1,346,492	2,339	97	70	22	5	--		
Fukushima	2,026,482	3,129	137	50	52	20	15		
<u>Kanto Shinetsu</u>									
Ibaragi	2,044,578	2,359	174	60	66	25	--		23
Tochigi	1,557,860	2,028	135	50	60	25	--		
Gunma	1,608,874	2,330	116	70	23	8	15		
Saitama	2,132,221	2,951	145	70	65	10	--		
Chiba	2,140,511	3,088	322	60	177	55	30		
Tokyo	5,417,551	11,970	911	190	251	143	265	60	2
Kanagawa	2,317,551	4,411	390	130	180	65	15		
Yamanashi	815,485	852	59	40	14	5	--		
Niigata	2,435,451	4,532	211	70	96	15	30		
Nagano	2,079,682	3,061	183	60	95	13	15		
<u>Tokei Hokuriku</u>									
Gifu	1,524,812	2,978	170	70	80	5	15		
Shizuoka	2,407,102	3,475	204	70	90	28	--		16
Aichi	3,226,116	5,552	370	120	170	35	45		
Mie	1,451,100	2,233	142	60	49	18	15		
Toyama	998,349	1,888	137	60	77	--	--		
Ishikawa	941,772	1,724	186	60	66	30	30		
<u>Kinki</u>									
Fukui	733,374	1,208	85	50	32	3	--		
Shiga	872,775	1,447	82	60	22	--	--		
Kyoto	1,784,753	3,955	315	90	87	48	90		

Kinki (Cont'd)	Population (1948)	TB Deaths (1948)	DISTRIBUTED AMOUNT (NUMBER OF PERSONS)						
			Total	For General Use	National Sanatoria	National Hospitals	Medical Schools	Research Institutes	National Sanatoria of Other Ministries
Osaka	3,515,225	7,345	490	150	191	35	110	4	
Hyogo	3,156,888	5,829	284	140	110	15	15	4	
Nara	778,677	1,286	69	40	9	5	15		
Wakayama	979,982	1,539	59	40	4	--	15		
Chugoku									
Tottori	592,683	1,119	111	40	48	8	15		
Shimane	903,576	1,915	93	80	5	8	--		
Okayama	1,650,285	2,752	181	60	71	20	30		
Hiroshima	4,045,532	3,694	259	80	114	28	15	22	
Yamaguchi	1,405,532	3,215	182	70	57	40	15		
Shikoku									
Tokushima	869,290	1,532	124	40	69	--	15		
Kagawa	934,123	1,552	72	40	17	15	--		
Ehime	1,481,106	2,479	130	60	70	--	--		
Kochi	866,385	1,253	60	50	10	--	--		
Kyushu									
Fukuoka	3,314,577	7,223	469	140	182	68	75	4	
Saga	931,336	1,781	130	40	65	25	--		
Nagasaki	1,565,558	2,828	145	70	--	38	30	7	
Kumamoto	1,786,058	2,833	198	40	93	28	30	7	
Oita	1,245,689	2,475	108	60	25	23	--		
Miyazaki	1,052,483	1,794	96	60	26	10	--		
Kagoshima	1,766,514	2,952	193	60	115	3	15		
Total	80,116,166	145,232	9,200	3,380	3,500	1,000	1,140	80	100
Welfare Ministry Special Reserve (Streptomycin Council)			300	300					
Grand Total			9,500	3,680	3,500	1,000	1,140	80	100
Reserved			500						
			10,000 *						

* Units of 40 grams each, or total of 400,000 grams.

Biologic Assay

During the period 26 September - 10 October the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>Unit:Dose</u>
<u>Smallpox</u>	Kitasato Institute	71	212,500
		72	231,500
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	37	268,450
		38	264,000
		41	261,600
		42	276,200
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	132	153,000
		135	174,800
		136	158,700
		138	155,600
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	55	80,000
		66	100,200
		71	119,000
		82	191,000
		98	171,550
		100	402,000
		102	203,500
		104	179,000
		105	200,000
		106	191,000
		110	220,000
		111	209,000
		123	475,000
	Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute	84	171,000
		85	213,000
		87	189,400
		88	251,200
		90	131,400
<u>BCG Vaccine</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	91	188,600
		6-A	50,700
		8-A	46,800
		8-C	48,700
		8-D	25,800
		8-E	26,500
		9-C	45,000
		9-D	37,200
		10-C	42,900
		11-E	31,900
		12-A	41,100

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit:Dose
<u>BCG Vaccine</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	12-B	35,000
		13-D	40,700
		13-E	41,800
		15-C	47,200
			Unit:cc
<u>BCG Vaccine (diluent)</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	1	10,488
		2	11,688
<u>Typhoid and Para-typhoid</u>	Chiba Kessei Seizojo	98	37,500
		111	38,650
		113	36,000
		116	37,700
		117	37,300
		119	36,050
		122	37,250
		29	39,250
	Kanagawa Vaccine Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	75	17,000
		61	16,700
		63	17,100
		65	16,550
	Tokyo-to Saikin	99	16,800
		48	17,800
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kitasato Institute	50	17,300
		86	55,360
		93	119,000
<u>Tuberculin</u>	Kekkaku Yobokai	17	26,730
		14	26,730

Penicillin Production in Japan

Penicillin production in Japan continued upward during August. A total of 159.1 billion Oxford Units passed assay of a record total 168.4 O.U. assayed. This amount represents the largest amount of assayed penicillin production reported for a single month and exceeds 1948 monthly average production by 6.4 times.

The Ministry of Welfare reported 81.2 billion O.U. procaine penicillin successfully passed assay during August. It will be distributed in vials of 300,000 - 1,500,000 - 3,000,000 Oxford Units. Monthly average production of all types of penicillin for the first eight months CY 1949 totalled 101.8 billion O.U., or, four times the monthly average production totals for CY 1948.

The outlook for future penicillin production is very promising. With the installation of newly designed 40 ton fermenting tanks at several manufacturing plants, it is estimated that production will reach 300 billion O.U. monthly.

Conversely, prices are expected to be substantially reduced and will permit inclusion of penicillin on the Japanese export production schedule.

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - August

The August report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,714
Arrests - Registered persons	31
Unregistered persons	176
(including 33 foreign nationals and 20 Koreans)	
Convictions - Registered persons	7
Unregistered persons	45
(including 16 foreign nationals and 1 Korean)	
Thefts of narcotics (including 2 hospitals)	21
Losses by fire	3

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥5,000 fine to one year penal servitude. Two out of four sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥5,000 fine to two years penal servitude. Six out of 15 sentences of penal servitude and one fine were suspended. One was found not guilty but appeal was made by procurators. Penalties for Japanese tried in Military Courts varied from one year to five years penal servitude (Four out of seven received five years penal servitude). Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from 6 months suspended sentence and ¥36,000 fine to 5 years penal servitude. One out of 14 sentences of penal servitude was suspended. Five deportations were ordered.

Forty-five registrants were admonished and 25 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended from one to six months. Eight non-registrants held for investigation were released because of insufficient evidence.

Three hundred fifty-seven violations of the Marihuana Law were reported. Of these 342 were admonished and 15 were arrested.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	2,185
Investigations originated	587

Investigations concluded	615
Investigations not concluded	312

Enforcement

A report has been received of the arrest of an executive director of a pharmaceutical company in Ehime prefecture. The director has been sentenced to one year penal servitude and ¥50,000 fine. Thirteen other persons, five of whom are fugitives, were involved in the illicit narcotic transactions.

The director of the company is reported to have sold ¥100,000 narcotics illegally since 1946. The company was never registered under the narcotic law, but retained possession of the narcotics which were purchased before the effective date of the narcotic law. Two pharmacists, two physicians and the other persons involved sold the narcotics for approximately ¥1,000,000.

The director of the company appealed to the higher courts. The Attorney General's office is following the prosecution of the case.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross

Safety Section - Headquarters of the National Local Police has decided to abolish the former first aid methods of the Japanese Police and adopt the Japanese Red Cross First Aid program in training Japanese Police in the use of first aid.

Volunteer Section - Tokyo Blind Association has started a Blind Women's Volunteer Service. Japanese Red Cross Headquarters is supplying them with knitting yarn and instructors.

Between 26-29 September, a Medical Social Work Orientation-Practice Conference was held at the Central Red Cross Hospital, sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters.

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund-raising Campaign for October 1949 reports, as of 5 October 1949, 17 prefectures have raised a total of ¥20,089,583 or 1.6% of the goal. Miyagi Prefecture is in the lead with 19.9% of its prefectural goal attained.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (IARA)

With the view of economizing in the costs incurred in the shipping and handling of IARA supplies at the local prefecture, city, town and village level, the Ministry

of Welfare made the following suggestions:

1. Development of a well-thought-out coordinated plan of distribution at each level.
2. Utilize railway express service rather than dispatching a truck beyond 1 day's journey within a given area. Utilize small government owned vehicles for local delivery.
3. Minimum number of persons to handle shipments at the warehouse.
4. Simultaneous distribution of food and clothing in order to reduce warehousing charges and possible loss of supplies.
5. Keep the maximum number of clothing items to 20, i.e., adult male outer garments - 1 item; underwear - 1 item; boys outer garments - 1 item; underwear - 1 item; adult female outer garments - 1 item, etc.
6. Utilize volunteers from institutions receiving IARA supplies and from private volunteer welfare groups.
7. Reuse packing and crating materials.

UNICEF

Attached as Incl No. 1 is a press release on the UNICEF program in Japan.

Authorization for Experimentation in the Public Welfare Program

The Ministry of Welfare has issued Sha Otsu Hatsu #322 (10 Oct 1949) which concerns authorization for prefectures to carry on experimentation in the public welfare programs and has requested that close contact be made with Civil Affairs Teams in connection with the experimentation. The order was issued at the request of prefecture and Civil Affairs Team Welfare Officials.

It is anticipated that this order will give approval to those projects now in operation.

In view of the fact that an effort will soon be made to coordinate experimentation throughout the country on a Civil Affairs Team regional basis with Region Teams, Prefecture officials, and Ministry personnel cooperating on designated problems, it is suggested that additional experimentation be held in abeyance temporarily.

Child Welfare - Councils for Youth and juvenile problems

At the request of the Prime Minister a Central Council for the Problems of Youth and Juveniles has recently been inaugurated. The Council is for the purpose

of insuring coordinated action among all Ministries and other governmental bodies on the problem of juvenile delinquency. Private citizens from interested fields are also members of the Council. Prefectures, cities, towns and villages have been requested to organize similar coordinated agencies, support for which is to be provided from the member agencies.

As a promotional device, the Council is proposing that a week be designated nationally, November 14 - 20, for the purpose of calling attention to the problem.

Welfare Department Personnel

Enclosed with this bulletin as Incl No. 2 is a copy of Hei-no 1793, concerning advice to governors against transfer of welfare personnel.

Social Work Bibliography TB-PH WEL-21 (Incl No. 3) includes a complete list of publications, in Japanese, on Social Work, and should prove very useful in the field.

Change in Staff

Mr. Tom Metsker, formerly Kanto Region Civil Affairs Team Welfare Officer, has joined the Welfare Division Staff and will assume the duties of Mr. Micklautz, who joins the International Activities Section of the American Red Cross.

Following extracts were made from the Civil Affairs Team reports for August

Application of special allowances -(Aichi)- Spot checks of families receiving public assistance indicate that failure to include in grants permissible allowances such as the education allowance and the special allowance for artificial feeding of infants has resulted in absence from school and malnutrition.

Consolidation of small welfare offices -(Aomori)- Presently under discussion in two districts in a plan for consolidating some of the small welfare offices.

Group applications -(Chiba)- Thirty-eight Korean families whose income from making illegal sake had been cut off and 20 Japanese families whose wage-earners had lost employment as a result of reduction in force in a local plant, made group applications for assistance. After individual case investigations, 11 Korean families were found eligible for assistance. Because the Japanese applicants still had funds available from the retirement allowances received at time of discharge, none were eligible. All were referred to the Labor Exchange.

Absorption of unemployed -(Fukushima)- After fluctuating during the past several months, the case-load appears to be levelling off. Apparently, new job openings to a great extent have absorbed the unemployed. Local welfare and employment officials are successfully coordinating their efforts to place the unemployed, and localities are either establishing or expanding public works program.

Field supervision - (Hokkaido) - Prefectural and district officials are gradually assuming the responsibilities of field services. A uniform approach to the problems of local administration has been aided by development of standardized review schedules. Follow up by the team on reviews made by officials has revealed that recommendations made by field staff have been followed.

Adult homeless - (Kanagawa) - Housing for adult homeless is becoming a severe problem. Some facilities for temporary shelter tend to become permanent residence.

Improvement in administration - (Kyoto) - The team observes, as a result of reviews made in remote areas, that the overall improvement found in welfare administration would not have been possible a year ago. Welfare has become an accepted part of governmental organization and the concept of administrative responsibility has improved even in those areas not in close touch with prefecture offices.

Costs of minsei-in and jido-in - (Saitama) - A study of minsei-in, jido-in costs which included all types of activities subsidized and all public sources of funds was completed by the prefecture welfare department. Average cost per minsei-in for the current fiscal year was ¥6,419; for the 3160 minsei-in over ¥20 million. In March, welfare departments in the six cities had 64 full time employees, whose total pay for the month was ¥362,218. Minsei-in expenses in these six cities now average ¥205,951 per month.

Social insurance finances - (Tokyo) - The general financial situation in this field has created serious problems. Although use of insurance benefits has increased, premium collections have decreased due to irregular wage payments and company liquidations. To meet the situation a third increase in premium rates has been made, to 5.5% of basic wage. In one instance, employer rate is 4.5%, with an employee rate of 1.5%.

Minimum standards in day nurseries - (Gifu) - Surveillance of the enforcement of the minimum standards as applied to day nurseries revealed that not all operators had been informed of the law. The plea was made that standards could not be met because of inadequate funds. The team observed, however, that this type of agency is in a better position to make improvements than any other type. The majority of day nurseries are privately operated and a "considerable profit" is being made.

Minimum standards, general - (Kyoto) - Prefecture Child Welfare Section staff have begun official inspections under the Minimum standards Law. First inspections observed by the team were thorough and painstaking. Inspection of all children's institutions will be completed by December.

Foster home placements and adoptions - (Hyogo) - Because it means a reduction in income under the Child Welfare Law, institution directors are refusing to release children for foster home placement and adoption. Directors have used the excuse that the institutionalized children were not suitable for placement, but,

have been known to approve placements on receipt of a gift.

Medical fee payment - (Osaka) - A committee from the Osaka-Fu Medical Association reviews bills submitted by doctors for treatment of insurance patients. Medical Association representatives cooperated with officials from the Ministry of Welfare and Fu in investigating 60 doctors and dentists suspected of overcharging and giving unsatisfactory treatment to Health Insurance patients. Forty-two of the 60 were found guilty. Five were dropped from the program, and the remainder placed on probation.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Advisory Council on Social Security

In answer to several requests, a copy of the law establishing the Advisory Council on Social Security is attached to this issue of the Bulletin as Incl No. 4.

Recently the Advisory Council held its seventh session at which the principal subjects discussed were the establishment of an administrative office for the Council and a recommendation regarding subsidies for the social insurance programs. The Prime Minister's office informed the Council that recommendations would be made for the supplementary budget to provide funds for meeting, in part, the request for establishing and staffing an administrative office.

At a previous meeting, the Council passed and submitted to the Prime Minister's office a recommendation that the Government should give consideration to providing funds for meeting in full the cost of the social insurance administrative expenses and 10% of the cost for medical care benefits. The latter part of the recommendation resulted from the critical financial condition of the social insurance programs which provide medical care and cash sickness benefits. At present the Government's participation in the cost of administration varies with the several programs but it is very small.

The Government replied that the recommendation for meeting the administration costs from general revenues was being given favorable consideration but that the numerous financial problems involved in the economic stabilization program would initiate against increased subsidy for medical care. It was pointed out that more effective collection of contributions would diminish the need for government subsidy.

Medical Fee Payment Fund

During recent prefecture visits, conferences were held with a number of doctors which revealed that many had an erroneous conception concerning the operations

of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund and the causes for delay in the payment of medical care claims. The doctors were erroneously placing the entire blame upon the Government. In the opinion of a number of the doctors, the Government was obligated to finance the Fund and underwrite the payment of the medical care claims regardless of the receipt of social insurance contributions; therefore, they felt that the Government had failed to carry out its responsibility.

The doctors are now advocating a large subsidy by the Government to settle medical care claims and are ignoring the fact that the health insurance programs should be established on a sound financial basis. Few realized that the deposits in the Fund depend upon the remittance of contributions collected from the insured and their employees; also doctors seemed to be unaware of the fact that aside from delinquencies in the remittance of contributions, there has occurred cases of "milking" of social insurance funds by insured encouraged or condoned by some doctors. There is, however, a responsibility of government administration which should receive more emphasis and that is the collection of delinquent contributions.

It was evident that the insurance doctors were not receiving sufficient information and orientation regarding the operation of the social insurances. It is urged that the local Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils have frequent meetings with the local medical society so as to prevent and correct such erroneous conceptions. Furthermore, it was learned that few of the prefectural medical societies have a committee on social insurance. It is suggested that all of them establish such a committee to assist the advisory councils in disseminating pertinent information for the benefit of insurance doctors.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Press Release on UNICEF Program in Japan.
2. Hei-No 1793 and Transfer of Posts of the Personnel concerned in Social Welfare Administration.
3. Social Work Bibliography TB-PH-WEL-21
4. Law Establishing Advisory Council on Social Security
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 24 September 1949.

6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 1 October 1949.
7. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Four Week Period Ended 24 September 1949.

Press Release on the UNICEF Program in Japan

The \$500,000 program of material aid to be provided Japan's children by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, under the recently concluded UNICEF/SCAP agreement, has now been finalized.

Supplies of milk and cotton have already arrived in Japan and operational plans include:

- (a) School lunch demonstration programs in 55 model schools throughout 46 prefectures. During the school year of 215 days, 55,800 children will receive a supplementary meal of 500 - 600 calories, including 50 grams of dried skim milk furnished by UNICEF. The first phase of this program was initiated on October 17, 1949 (as per appendix A.) The Ministry of Education is in charge of this program, and is matching UNICEF contributions with foods of equal caloric value from indigenous sources.
- (b) An infant feeding program in 14 cities will benefit 2,300 infants under one year of age for a period of 9 - 10 months, as per appendix B. Distribution of daily rations averaging 50 grams of UNICEF dried whole milk will be made from local Health Centers and under medical supervision.
- (c) Plans for a day nursery feeding program for a further 5,000 children are being developed.
- (d) Under the clothing program, UNICEF has furnished 1382 bales of raw cotton. The cost of manufacture is to be borne by the Japanese Government and the finished garments will be distributed free to about 385,000 children in families receiving public assistance. Each child will receive a set of warm winter underwear and outer garments. Both Ministries and manufacturers are making valuable contributions to this program by reducing production costs below official price level. The Japan Knitters' Association and the Japan Sewn Goods Association are processing for 40% below cost.

The Ministry of Welfare has overall responsibility for the UNICEF program in Japan, and implementation thereof is delegated to the Children's Bureau. In conformity with general UNICEF policy, the Japanese Government is bearing local costs of the program. Two specialists, a Child Welfare Consultant from the UN Division of Social Activities and a Nutritionist, will be attached to the UNICEF Japan Mission in an advisory capacity.

The addition of Japan to the list of countries assisted by UNICEF brings the number of these to over 25. In its two and a half years of active life, UNICEF has extended its services to governments all over the world. Created at the end of 1946 as an integral part of the United Nations, it is administered by an Executive Board of 26 nations. This board sets the main policies of the Fund and allocates the resources among countries according to need. The largest share of the Fund's money comes from voluntary contributions from governments. Thirty-five governments have contributed, many for a second or third time. The total received from all sources is over \$133,000,000, the United States alone having contributed almost \$60,000,000 to date.

Appendix A

MODEL SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE UNICEF SCHOOL LUNCH DEMONSTRATION
PROGRAM STARTED ON OCTOBER 17, 1949

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Primary School</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>
Hokkaido	Sapporo	Toyohira	2,450
Miyagi	Sendai	Tatemachi	1,150
Tokyo	Tokyo	Toka	1,150
	"	Seishi	1,650
	"	Tabata	750
	"	Nagatacho	700
Kanagawa	Yokohama	Motomachi	1,600
Niigata	Niigata	Numadare	2,250
Aichi	Nagoya	Shioji	1,700
	"	Hiromi	1,050
	"	Yagoto	900
Kyoto	Kyoto	Kyogoku	1,000
	"	Seisho	800
Osaka	Osaka	Kanezuka	1,650
	"	Kitanakado	1,150
	"	Seika	1,100
Hyogo	Kobe	Ikeeda	1,100
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	Okawa	700
	Kure	Aga	1,500
Ehime	Matsuyama	Togo	1,600
Fukuoka	<u>Fukuoka</u>	<u>Nisshin</u>	<u>2,650</u>
	12	21	28,600

Appendix B.

HEALTH CENTERS CHOSEN TO CARRY ON THE UNICEF INFANT
FEEDING PROGRAM

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Health Center</u>	<u>City Concerned</u>
Hokkaido	Sapporo	Sapporo
Miyagi	Sendai Chuo	Sendai
Tokyo	Suginami	Tokyo
Kanagawa	Yokohama Chuo	Yokohama
Niigata	Nagaoka	Nagaoka
Aichi	Nagoya-Naka	Nagoya
Osaka	Toyonaka	Toyonaka
Kyoto	Kyoto Chuo	Kyoto
Hyogo	Oishi	Kobe
Hiroshima	Kure	Kure
Kochi	Kochi	Kochi
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	Fukuoka
Ishikawa	Kanazawa	Kanazawa
Iwate	Morioka	Morioka

MINISTRY OF WELFARE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

HEI-NO. 1,793

12 October 1949

To: All Prefectural Governors

From: Vice-Minister, Ministry of Welfare

Subject: Transfer of posts of the personnel concerned in social welfare administration.

Work on social welfare has developed remarkably in recent years, and therefore the personnel engaged in this field has been required for special professional knowledge and technique. The attention was given to this fact and in-service training together with other programs for training personnel has been offered.

However, the personnel engaging in welfare in local prefectures have often been transferred to and from the other field of work, and particularly chiefs of Welfare Department or of sections in the Department have been transferred too often within a short period of time.

There was a case that a person who received in-service training was transferred to other post just after he finished his training.

In some cases, these transfers may be unavoidable from certain conditions. However, this is a regrettable practice in view of furthering the purpose of welfare activities, and, with the concurrence of SCAP office concerned, we hereby request to you that you will see to it that the qualified competent personnel be retained in the public welfare field. We also request you to forward this recommendation to the chiefs of cities, towns, and villages under your jurisdiction in connection with appointment of welfare officers in their offices.

Incl. #2

Inclosure No. 3 missing

Law for Establishment of the Advisory
Council on Social Security

- Article 1. The Advisory Council on Social Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Council") shall be under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and shall investigate, deliberate and make recommendations relative to social security in Japan.
- Article 2. The Advisory Council shall have the duty, and the right of its own motion, of studying and making recommendations to the Prime Minister for submittal to the Diet, and providing written advice to the Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned, as to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning social insurance and related subjects. The Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned shall request the opinion of the Advisory Council before acting upon matters involving planning, legislation or administrative policy concerning social security.
- Article 3. The Advisory Council shall consist of 40 members, provided that, in addition, twelve or less temporary members may be appointed if the Prime Minister considers such temporary members necessary for the consideration of extraordinary matters.
- Article 4. There shall be a chairman vice-chairman and chief secretary of the Advisory Council, and they shall be elected from among the members by mutual vote.

The chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Advisory Council and, in his absence, the vice-chairman shall act for him.

The chief secretary shall maintain a written record of its proceedings and advice tendered.

- Article 5. The members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister in equal proportion from among the following groups of persons:
- (1) Members of the Diet.
 - (2) Officials of the government offices concerned.
 - (3) Persons of learning and experience
 - (4) Employers, employees, physicians, dentists, pharmacists and others similarly participating in the operations of the social insurance programs.

The temporary members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister in equal proportion from the last three groups designated in Paragraph 1.

- Article 6. The term of office of the members shall be two years, and one-half of the members shall be appointed annually.

The member appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

The term of office of temporary members shall be the period necessary for the completion of the specific task assigned to them.

- Article 7. The government offices concerned shall produce such data and information as the Advisory Council may request.

- Article 8. The Advisory Council shall convene as often as necessary, and at least once every three months, unless good cause is shown for the postponement of a given meeting.

Article 9. Within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year, the Advisory Council shall submit a written report to the Prime Minister for submittal to the Diet concerning their activities and findings and a summary of their recommendations during the fiscal year concerned.

Article 10. The Advisory Council shall have not more than 30 secretaries. The secretaries shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the officials of the government offices administering social insurance programs and men of learning and experience.

The secretaries shall be at the service, at all times, of the members of the Advisory Council for the purpose of rendering technical advice and administrative aid.

Article 11. The Advisory Council shall have not more than 20 clerks. The clerks shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the officials of the government offices concerned. The clerks shall perform clerical duties under the supervision of their superiors.

Supplementary Provisions:

1. This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.
2. The Regulations governing the Organization of the Social Insurance System Investigation Committee (Imperial Ordinance No. 167 of 1946) shall be abolished.
3. The term of office of the members first taking office after the date of the promulgation of this law shall expire, as designated by the Prime Minister at the time of appointment, one-half at the end of one year and one-half at the end of two years after the date of the promulgation of this law.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 24 SEPTEMBER 1949

During the thirty-ninth week, ended 24 September 1949, there were 15,027 cases of communicable disease compared with 17,030 cases in the preceding week, according to reports received for 17 diseases. Some corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based on corrected figures.

There were 135 cases of diphtheria reported this week, more than 25 percent below the number (183) for last week. Deaths decreased from 12 to 11. Current cases were 35 percent fewer than those (209) reported during the same week of last year and were only about a third of the number (416) in the corresponding 1947 period. More than half (25) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 9 had more, and 10 did not change. The two remaining prefectures (Shiga and Tottori) had no cases in either the current week or the two preceding weeks. Forty prefectures this week had cases ranging from 1 to 11 each, and 6 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.7 and 17.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 1.7.

Dysentery cases (955) decreased still further this week and were 23 percent fewer than in the preceding week (1,236). The number of deaths also decreased, from 347 to 285. Current cases were more than twice those (470) in the thirty-ninth week of last year but were nearly 30 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (1,348). There were decreases from last week in 28 prefectures, increases in 15, and no change in 3. Although cases in Tokyo-to decreased from 205 last week to 156 currently, that prefecture again accounted for one-sixth of the total. In the 45 remaining prefectures cases ranged from 1 to 50. The current and cumulative case rates were 61.6 and 33.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 18.4 and 9.2.

The number of typhoid fever cases decreased slightly, from 181 last week to 173 currently. Deaths this week (15) were approximately half of those reported previously (28). The present case figure was 15 percent less than that (204) recorded for the same week of 1948 and was 72 percent under the corresponding total for 1947 (612). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had decreases from last week, 13 had increases, and 7 remained the same. Three additional prefectures reported no cases during either period, and the one remaining prefecture (Yamanashi) has had no typhoid fever cases for seven weeks. Tokyo-to had 26 cases this week, 37 prefectures had from 1 to 13 cases each, and 8 reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.2 and 8.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 1.0.

There were 48 cases of paratyphoid fever and 2 deaths this week compared with 58 cases and 5 deaths last week. Current cases were 35 percent fewer than those (74) in the corresponding week of last year and 60 percent below the total (119) for the same period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 17 prefectures, increased in 13, and did not change in 5. Eleven additional prefectures had no cases during either period. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 1 to 7 in 28 instances. No cases were reported in the remaining 18 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 3.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths have been reported since mid-July. In the thirty-ninth week of last year there were also no cases reported, but in the corresponding 1947 period there were 2. The cumulative case and death rates as of 24 September 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

One case of typhus fever was reported this week. There were no cases during the two preceding weeks, and no deaths have occurred for three weeks. Cases during the thirty-ninth weeks of 1948 and 1947 numbered zero and 4 respectively. Tokyo-to reported the one case this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases decreased 33 percent, from 95 last week to 64 in the present period. Deaths (3) did not change. Current cases were 80 percent of

those (80) recorded during the same period of 1948 and were slightly over a fourth of the number (245) in the corresponding 1947 week. Eighteen prefectures had decreases from last week, 12 had increases, and 4 did not change. The 12 remaining prefectures had no cases during either period. Nearly a third of all cases this week were in Shiga Prefecture, and the remaining cases were distributed among 18 additional prefectures with from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 5.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There were 24 percent fewer cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported this week (229) than last week (301). The number of deaths reported decreased from 90 to 81. Cases in the present period were 15 percent higher than during the same week of last year (199) and more than seven and a half times the number (30) recorded during the corresponding 1947 week. There were decreases from last week in 15 prefectures, increases in 10, and no change in 3. The 18 remaining prefectures reported no cases during either period. Forty percent of all cases this week were reported by Tokyo-to (55) and Kanagawa Prefecture (37). Twenty-two additional prefectures had cases numbering from 1 to 15. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases. Current reports are based upon clinical diagnoses which may not be confirmed by laboratory analysis. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.8 and 1.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 5.2 and 0.5.

Scarlet fever cases numbered 42 this week compared with 44 last week. Two current deaths were reported whereas there were none during the four preceding weeks. Records for the thirty-ninth weeks of 1948 and 1947 showed 36 and 50 cases respectively. Ten prefectures had small increases over last week, 9 had small decreases, and 6 remained the same. The 21 additional prefectures had no cases during either period. Ten of the current cases were in Tokyo-to, and the remaining cases were distributed among 19 additional prefectures having from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 5.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 38 percent fewer cases of epidemic meningitis this week (38) than there were in the preceding week (61). Deaths also decreased, from 18 to 11. In the thirty-ninth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 31 and 50 respectively. The number of cases decreased from last week in 13 prefectures, increased in 7, and did not change in 7. No cases during either period were recorded for the remaining 19 prefectures. Nine cases occurred in Tokyo-to this week and from 1 to 4 cases in each of 18 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (392) was 20 percent less than in the previous week (492). It was nearly twice the figure (199) recorded for the thirty-ninth week of last year and 29 percent greater than the corresponding 1947 total (304). There were decreases from last week in 26 prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 3. No cases during either period were reported by the remaining three prefectures, two of which (Wakayama and Oita) also had no cases in the week before last. Forty prefectures had from 1 to 41 cases each, and six additional prefectures reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.3 and 259.5 respectively.

There was a 21 percent decrease in whooping cough cases, from 3,503 last week to 2,770 in the present week. The current number was more than three times that (894) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly 75 percent over the corresponding 1947 figure (1,591). (See attached chart.) Thirty-five prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week and 11 had more. The largest numeric changes occurred in five prefectures (Miyagi, Hokkaido, Kanagawa, Hyogo, and Tokyo-to) where cases decreased by from 56 to 82 each. More than a sixth of all current cases again occurred in Hokkaido (259) and Tokyo-to (222). Cases in the remaining 44 prefectures ranged from 2 to 150. The current and cumulative case rates were 178.6 and 167.9.

Tuberculosis cases this week (9,187) decreased 7 percent from last week (9,839). They were approximately 20 percent greater than in the thirty-ninth weeks of both 1948 (7,642) and 1947 (7,607). More than half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases currently than in the preceding week, 20 had more, and 2 remained the same. Prefectural case figures ranged from 50 to 1,085. The current and cumulative case rates were 592.3 and 585.8 respectively.

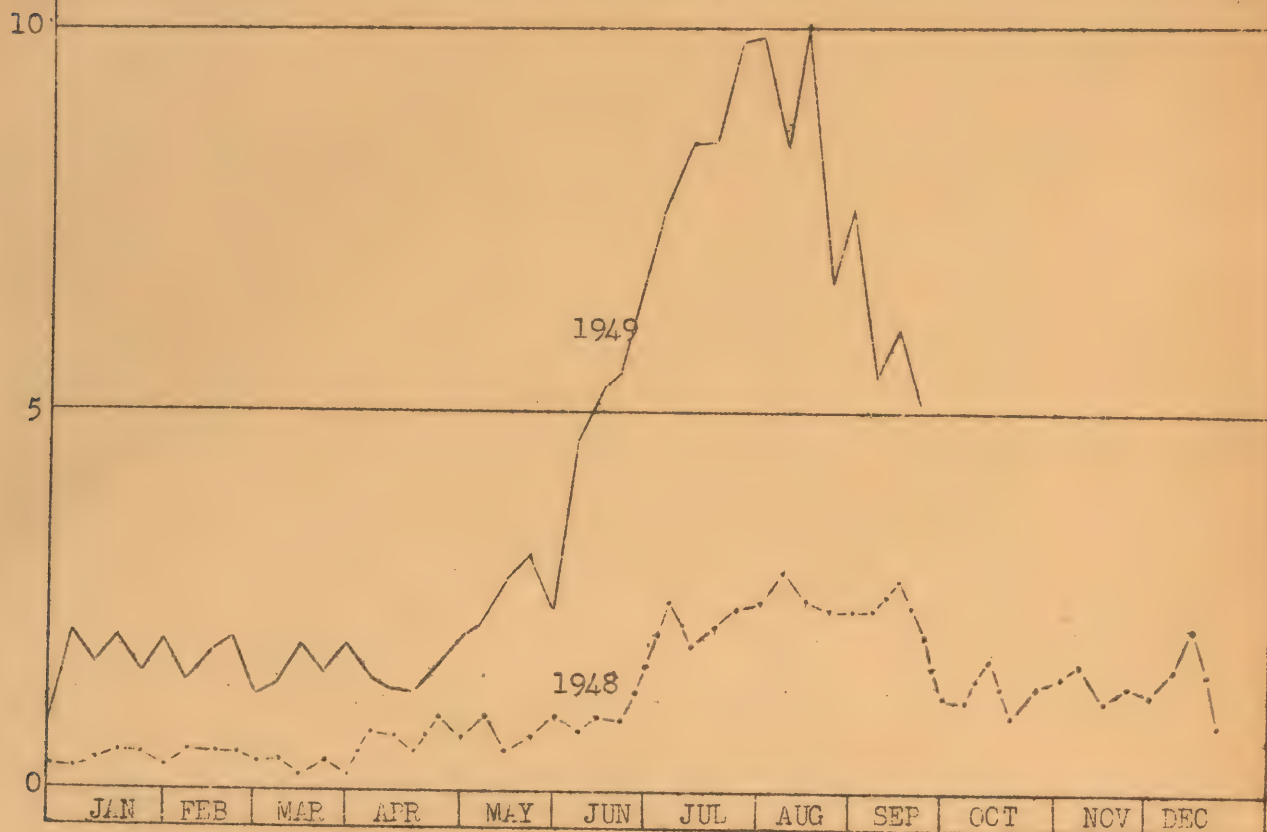
There were 980 cases of pneumonia this week compared with 1,022 cases last week, a decrease of 4 percent. The current number was 75 percent greater than that (560) recorded for the same period of last year, but only slightly greater than the figure (946) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in more than half (24) of the prefectures, increases in 21, and no change in . Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 2 to 57. The current and cumulative case rates were 63.2 and 180.2 respectively.

The number of influenza cases this week (13) was slightly below last week's total (15). In the same period of 1948 there were 16 cases, and in the corresponding 1947 period there were 34. The four prefectures reporting cases this week were Miyagi (7), Mie (4), Gumma (1), and Kagawa (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 3.1.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,109 and 146,437 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,569 and 138,256; and for chancroid, 374 and 17,643. The totals this week for syphilis and gonorrhea were both lower than in the preceding week, when 3,420 cases of syphilis and 3,684 cases of gonorrhea were reported. Current chancroid cases, on the other hand, were higher than last week (371). Syphilis and chancroid totals for the present week were both lower than in the same period of last year, but gonorrhea was higher. At that time there were reported 3,607 cases of syphilis, 3,352 cases of gonorrhea, and 531 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 24 September 1949 were: syphilis, 200.5 and 242.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 230.1 and 228.6; and chancroid, 24.1 and 29.2.

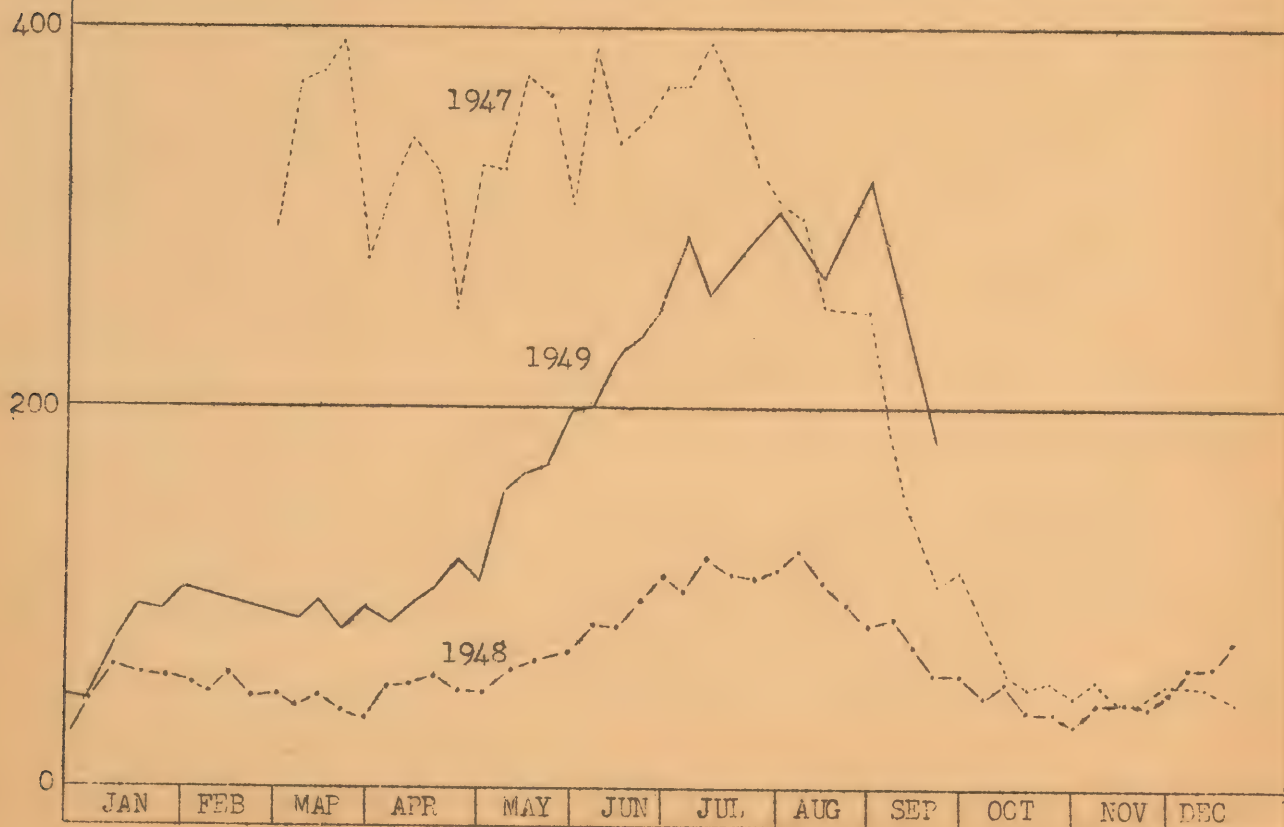
POLIOMYELITIS CASE RATES

PER 100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1948-1949



WHOOPING COUGH CASE RATES

PER 100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1947-1949



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 24 SET 1949

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	4	554	116	6537	90	6121
AOMORI	5	118	78	1483	77	1632
IWATE	1	64	16	707	32	1351
MIYAGI	4	122	37	1484	41	1842
AKITA	1	74	24	905	39	1409
YAMAGATA	1	40	26	891	48	1799
FUKUSHIMA	3	206	15	1831	19	2511
IBARAKI	1	220	20	1277	16	1761
TOCHIGI	1	156	38	1850	42	2362
GUMMA	5	188	45	1570	35	2065
SATTAMA	4	110	36	1298	47	1961
CHIBA	6	242	40	1609	41	2517
TOKYO	582	1501	370	12390	203	10076
KANAGAWA	35	1536	464	12823	225	8477
NIIGATA	-	68	42	1077	57	2134
TOYAMA	2	129	59	1832	47	1707
ISHIKAWA	4	142	25	1827	27	1639
FUKUI	4	142	18	929	20	1059
YAMANASHI	1	124	28	804	13	880
NAGANO	2	118	34	1922	37	1997
GIFU	6	280	93	2688	24	1353
SHIZUOKA	4	216	43	2717	47	3074
AICHI	6	1392	77	7359	114	6959
MIE	1	263	19	1419	24	2057
SHIGA	6	254	33	1011	29	1289
KYOTO	25	1135	88	4221	79	5759
OSAKA	51	1584	206	8009	284	11676
HYOGO	22	1132	118	7075	158	9342
NARA	12	369	21	1712	37	1640
WAKAYAMA	9	446	63	2744	54	2570
TOTTORI	2	144	22	1165	23	1255
SHIMANE	-	45	15	595	16	751
OKAYAMA	9	564	83	2833	75	3088
HIO SHIMA	16	739	200	6000	147	4912
YAMAGUCHI	8	342	234	4595	120	3158
TOKUSHIMA	-	72	16	687	25	1181
KAGAWA	-	101	30	973	34	1984
EHIME	2	162	23	1391	19	1791
KOCHI	5	97	42	1303	23	1238
FUKUOKA	27	1446	326	11866	245	11307
SAGA	3	97	43	1954	44	2127
NAGASAKI	11	440	90	3867	177	4840
KUMAMOTO	-	78	42	1905	53	2687
OITA	7	127	67	2063	62	2027
MIYAZAKI	3	54	13	1140	14	1369
KAGOSHIMA	3	160	31	1913	26	1703
TOTAL	374	17643	3569	138256	3109	146437
RATE						
Current	24.1	29.2	230.1	228.6	200.5	242.1
Previous	23.9		237.5		220.5	

See footnotes at end of table

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	122	19	3	-	56	5
AOMORI	11	1	54	8	1	-	22	1
IWATE	6	-	65	10	1	-	30	2
MIYAGI	3	-	168	18	2	-	98	7
AKITA	2	1	* 37	6	1	-	13	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	34	6	2	-	14	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	91	10	1	-	125	5
IBARAKI	3	1	63	11	-	-	33	1
TOCHIGI	1	-	54	9	-	-	19	-
GUNMA	1	-	39	5	-	-	23	2
SAITAMA	6	-	151	19	5	-	47	3
CHIBA	1	-	98	20	1	-	36	2
TOKYO	26	-	665	71	7	-	394	10
KANAGAWA	4	-	199	25	-	-	49	2
NIIGATA	6	-	212	7	2	-	64	2
TOYAMA	2	4	73	15	2	1	38	3
ISHIKAWA	3	-	37	6	1	1	26	1
FUKUI	1	-	112	*10	1	-	24	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	2	-	90	7	1	-	42	1
GIFU	3	-	164	23	1	-	16	3
SHIZUOKA	2	-	202	22	1	-	93	5
AICHI	5	-	270	29	-	-	82	-
MIIE	3	-	229	21	1	-	49	4
SHIGA	1	-	22	2	-	-	14	1
KYOTO	8	-	135	12	1	-	* 56	-
OSAKA	4	-	189	28	1	-	39	2
HYOGO	12	1	246	27	2	-	22	-
NARA	2	-	72	17	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	57	9	-	-	23	-
TOTTORI	1	-	56	3	1	-	14	-
SHIMANE	4	1	62	8	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	13	2	87	27	1	-	17	-
HIROSHIMA	7	1	227	17	2	-	59	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	1	39	5	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	54	4	-	-	10	1
KAGAWA	-	-	35	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	52	6	-	-	15	1
KOCHI	2	-	84	12	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	7	-	139	19	1	-	36	1
SAGA	-	-	38	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	44	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	14	3	1	-	13	1
OITA	-	-	25	5	1	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	2	1	19	1	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	4	3	-	5	-
TOTAL	173	15	*4947	*599	48	2	*1788	79
Rate								
Current	11.2	1.0	8.2	1.0	3.1	0.1	3.0	0.1
Previous	11.7	1.8			3.7	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	1	-	13	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	120	12	1	-	92	7
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	43	3	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	30	1	1	1	10	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	18	-	1	1	2	2
GUMMA	-	-	7	1	7	1	18	3
SAITAMA	-	-	24	-	1	2	10	4
CHIBA	5	-	32	3	-	-	1	2
TOKYO	7	-	115	2	55	18	162	37
KANAGAWA	2	-	33	-	37	11	83	24
NIIGATA	1	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	19	1	3	3	22	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	13	1	3	1	16	4
FUKUI	-	-	28	1	15	3	89	14
YAMANASHI	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	19	-	1	1	2	1
GIFU	-	-	23	1	-	1	2	3
SHIZUOKA	1	-	21	-	5	2	45	20
AICHI	1	-	53	1	11	-	25	2
MIFU	-	-	25	3	11	4	60	22
SHIGA	20	-	2095	4	10	1	66	18
KYOTO	7	-	116	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	25	-	14	12	93	45
HYOGO	-	-	43	1	-	-	2	2
NARA	-	-	13	2	-	-	12	2
WAKAYAMA	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	19	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	38	-	9	3	27	9
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	25	2	15	5	50	25
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	22	-	-	1	2	1
EHIME	1	-	24	1	2	1	6	3
KOCHI	-	-	10	-	1	-	7	-
FUKUOKA	-	1	55	2	-	-	4	-
SAGA	-	-	12	2	5	1	13	4
NAGASAKI	-	-	34	1	1	1	1	1
KUMAMOTO	3	1	30	1	13	3	37	11
OITA	-	-	13	1	4	2	6	3
MIYAZAKI	-	1	21	2	-	-	21	6
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	24	-	4	2	9	5

TOTAL	64	3	3349	47	229	81	913	288
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RATE								
Current	4.1	0.2	5.5	0.1	14.8	5.2	1.5	0.5
Previous	6.1	0.2			19.4	5.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	340	8	4	1	128	31
AOMORI	2	-	21	-	-	-	30	4
IWATE	-	-	42	-	-	-	22	5
MIYAGI	-	-	40	1	-	-	49	13
AKITA	1	-	32	-	1	1	30	7
YAMAGATA	-	-	39	1	-	-	27	10
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	49	1	-	-	45	11
IBARAKI	1	-	44	-	-	-	*29	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	46	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	-	-	64	-	1	-	20	8
SAITAMA	-	-	159	4	1	1	28	10
CHIBA	4	-	92	1	-	-	22	5
TOKYO	10	-	768	9	9	2	217	59
KANAGAWA	3	-	160	1	-	-	62	16
NIIGATA	1	-	40	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	1	-	14	8
ISHIKAWA	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	1
FUJUI	-	-	6	-	3	-	13	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	35	5	-	-	7	2
YAMANASHI	4	-	*255	3	-	-	14	6
GIFU	-	-	46	2	1	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	47	1	-	1	24	10
AICHI	1	-	129	-	2	-	15	4
MIE	-	-	39	-	1	-	13	4
SHIGA	1	-	82	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	3	1	212	1	3	-	48	18
OSAKA	1	-	142	3	1	-	78	29
HYOGO	2	-	70	1	2	1	29	5
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	16	-	1	1	24	6
SHIMANE	-	-	51	-	-	-	9	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	103	2	1	1	5	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	19	-	-	-	21	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	41	-	-	-	11	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	1	-	14	1	-	-	7	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	12	5
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	2	1	8	6
FUKUOKA	1	1	25	1	1	-	41	10
SAGA	-	-	4	-	1	-	8	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OKI	-	-	7	-	2	1	13	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
<hr/>								
TOTAL	42	2	* 3392	51	38	11	* 1200	346
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	2.7	0.1	5.6	0.1	2.5	0.7	2.0	0.6
Previous	2.8	-	5.7	0.1	3.9	1.2	2.0	0.6

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	37	10593	259	8368	623	26534
AOMORI	16	1131	63	1442	250	5942
IWATE	4	873	48	1279	184	6815
IYAGI	5	1475	22	2273	151	7922
AKITA	7	1318	42	1411	123	4953
YAMAGATA	8	1222	29	1685	114	4847
FUKUSHIMA	6	2070	22	1261	95	5898
IBARAKI	3	2805	61	1440	85	4758
TOCHIGI	7	727	33	1306	105	3592
GUMMA	6	2222	65	2276	84	4491
SAITAMA	22	3402	106	3938	199	7139
CHIBA	6	1742	18	1014	154	5728
TOKYO	9	11635	222	8477	1085	42285
KANAGAWA	8	3260	102	3691	382	10470
NIIGATA	6	5210	32	2345	171	8866
TOYAMA	41	* 5779	84	2553	250	* 8165
ISHIKAWA	4	2866	23	1541	123	5282
FUKUI	4	1677	38	1075	50	3215
YAMANASHI	6	1742	9	377	74	1727
NAGANO	10	2765	52	3215	106	8889
GIFU	16	2320	32	1963	157	5918
SHIZUOKA	12	3203	70	2859	252	7203
AICHI	23	6992	83	4857	416	14968
MIE	7	4533	10	1453	143	6937
SIGA	9	5296	102	2565	88	3113
KYOTO	2	6275	121	2757	360	11745
OSAKA	4	5903	150	3982	462	17565
HYOGO	14	4567	105	4158	339	12600
NARA	-	1350	23	399	68	2028
WAKAYAMA	-	1827	27	433	102	3270
TOTTORI	3	858	31	705	53	2707
SHIMANE	6	5779	16	833	181	5044
OKAYAMA	2	1183	55	1816	184	8024
HIROSHIMA	12	4913	87	3214	291	11944
YAMAGUCHI	-	2887	2	1110	124	6691
TOKUSHIMA	5	603	17	428	74	2559
KAGAWA	25	661	77	2061	111	4312
EHIME	2	1458	61	3768	120	5781
KOCHI	-	396	22	278	88	2472
FUKUOKA	15	14517	119	5766	353	14927
SAGA	-	3633	44	1352	108	3540
NAGASAKI	4	3834	40	1117	215	6458
KUMAMOTO	3	4133	43	874	140	4327
OITA	-	2289	15	527	85	3848
MIYAZAKI	9	1628	36	565	171	5071
KAGOSHIMA	4	1397	52	732	94	4622
TOTAL	392	* 156949	2770	101539	9187	* 354292

RATE						
Current	25.3	259.5	178.6	167.9	592.3	585.8
Previous	31.7		225.9		634.4	

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	48	8647	-	76
AOMORI	9	1994	-	18
IWATE	12	2251	-	-
MIYAGI	40	2575	7	26
AKITA	13	1600	-	-
YAMAGATA	28	2005	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	27	2964	-	7
IBARAKI	16	3412	-	2
TOCHIGI	17	1935	-	6
GUMMA	48	3024	1	72
SAITAMA	54	3401	-	57
CHIBA	12	1344	-	4
TOKYO	30	6940	-	90
KANAGAWA	50	3078	-	13
NIIGATA	13	4366	-	177
TOYAMA	36	3430	-	34
ISHIKAWA	16	1448	-	53
FUKUI	7	1026	-	65
YAMANASHI	7	1090	-	14
NAGANO	14	3691	-	82
GIFU	23	2471	-	36
SHIZUOKA	27	2930	-	36
AICHI	32	3946	-	52
MIE	15	2283	4	70
SHIGA	16	1741	-	35
KYOTO	31	1937	-	21
OSAKA	19	2233	-	207
HYOGO	27	3043	-	83
NARA	5	564	-	11
WAKAYAMA	11	1039	-	7
TOTTORI	9	661	-	-
SHIMANE	7	1475	-	11
OKAYAMA	14	2222	-	15
HIROSHIMA	25	2439	-	95
YAMAGUCHI	2	1522	-	41
TOKUSHIMA	18	904	-	43
KAGAWA	11	1229	1	62
EHIME	16	3346	-	48
KOCHI	14	806	-	3
FUKUOKA	57	3747	-	25
SAGA	11	1378	-	16
NAGASAKI	19	1538	-	50
KUMAMOTO	35	1961	-	30
OITA	5	785	-	33
HIYAZAKI	27	1392	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	7	1200	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	980	109013	13	1871
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	63.2	180.2	0.8	3.1
Previous	65.9		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	24 Sept	25 Sept	27 Sept	First 39 Weeks		1947
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	
Cases						
Diphtheria	135	209	416	10448	11254	21581
Dysentery	955	470	1348	19975	12879	34594
Typhoid fever	173	204	612	4947	7322	14442
Paratyphoid fever	48	74	119	1788	2351	3836
Smallpox	-	-	2	120	23	382
Typhus fever	1	-	4	92	421	1006
Malaria	64	80	245	3349	4394	10276
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	42	36	50	3392	2056	2012
Epidemic Meningitis	38	31	50	1200	1782	3036
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	229	199	30	913	7028	200
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	392	199	304	156949	47340	NA
Whooping cough	2770	894	1591	101539	42715	NA
Tuberculosis	9187	7642	7607	354292	289072	NA
Pneumonia	980	560	946	109013	95109	NA
Influenza	13	16	34	1871	2538	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	11	16	23	1042	1013	1817
Dysentery	285	124	273	5580	3411	6174
Typhoid fever	15	42	44	599	868	1669
Paratyphoid fever	2	-	10	79	114	209
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	-	7	28	82
Malaria	3	-	2	47	30	20
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	2	-	-	51	27	47
Epidemic meningitis	11	14	14	346	441	973
Japanese "B" encephalitis	81	132	17	288	2145	96
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 39 Weeks		
	24 Sep 1949	25 Sep 1948	27 Sep 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	8.7	13.6	27.8	17.3	18.8	37.0
Dysentery	61.6	30.6	90.1	33.0	21.5	59.3
Typhoid fever	11.2	13.3	40.9	8.2	12.2	24.8
Paratyphoid fever	3.1	4.8	8.0	3.0	3.9	6.6
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.7
Malaria	4.1	5.2	16.4	5.5	7.3	17.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	2.7	2.3	3.3	5.6	3.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.0	3.0	5.2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	14.8	13.0	2.0	1.5	11.7	0.3
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	25.3	13.0	20.3	259.5	79.1	NA
Whooping cough	178.6	58.3	106.4	167.9	71.4	NA
Tuberculosis	592.3	498.2	508.5	585.8	483.2	NA
Pneumonia	63.2	36.5	63.2	180.2	159.0	NA
Influenza	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.1	4.2	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	3.1
Dysentery	18.4	8.1	18.2	9.2	5.7	10.6
Typhoid fever	1.0	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.5	2.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	-	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	5.2	8.6	1.1	0.5	3.6	0.2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 24 SEPTEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	1	660	89	32	3	376	67
AOMORI	-	-	170	13	7	2	121	26
IWATE	4	-	241	34	34	6	558	71
MIYAGI	4	-	329	21	22	5	238	37
AKITA	1	-	* 257	19	19	4	197	34
YAMAGATA	2	-	145	17	20	1	357	50
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	172	17	13	4	397	145
IBARAKI	2	-	180	15	46	33	908	462
TOCHIGI	3	-	163	14	15	11	504	200
GUMMA	4	1	138	16	40	8	1344	360
SAITAMA	5	-	238	16	50	21	1581	419
CHIBA	2	-	162	23	44	9	704	221
TOKYO	11	1	783	90	156	45	2653	616
KANAGAWA	3	-	287	36	39	11	782	164
NIIGATA	10	-	443	39	36	8	1378	224
TOYAMA	1	-	161	21	6	2	123	43
ISHIKAWA	1	-	179	17	18	4	134	33
FUKUI	3	-	108	9	5	3	102	24
YAMANASHI	-	-	* 45	8	4	1	123	32
NAAGANO	1	-	*216	19	25	3	481	76
GIFU	1	-	114	19	14	7	418	179
SHIZUOKA	2	1	214	27	27	7	912	258
AICHI	2	-	273	19	29	15	1023	364
MIE	3	-	167	11	8	2	183	61
SHIGA	-	1	73	6	1	-	73	12
KYOTO	1	-	135	12	20	3	322	64
OSAKA	4	-	259	23	43	3	510	73
HYOGO	4	-	315	32	22	7	* 274	90
NARA	1	-	71	10	5	1	41	17
WAKAYAMA	1	-	69	1	3	2	98	30
TOTTORI	-	-	53	8	3	2	59	20
SHIMANE	4	-	194	13	20	8	263	107
OKAYAMA	2	-	128	17	7	5	112	54
HIROSHIMA	2	-	298	17	10	3	355	151
YAMAGUCHI	8	1	224	20	5	1	173	80
TOKUSHIMA	3	1	81	8	9	4	150	48
KAGAWA	1	-	102	15	6	2	183	60
EHIME	-	-	142	18	10	1	213	71
KOCHI	-	-	108	3	7	4	99	39
FUKUOKA	9	1	649	63	20	4	341	107
SAGA	5	1	316	22	4	2	97	34
NAAGASAKI	4	-	256	21	9	2	191	32
KUMAMOTO	2	1	160	17	13	2	167	80
OITA	4	-	278	29	5	6	166	79
MIYAZAKI	4	1	371	33	16	5	353	100
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	321	45	8	3	138	66
<hr/>								
TOTAL	135	11	*10448	1042	955	285	*19975	5580
<hr/>								
Rate								
Current	8.7	0.7	17.3	1.7	61.6	18.4	33.0	9.2
Previous	11.7	0.8			79.7	22.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	24 Sep 1949	25 Sep 1948	27 Sep 1947	FIRST 39 WEEKS		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	374	531	798	17,643	28,976	30,599
GONORRHEA	3,569	3,352	4,937	138,256	174,208	159,031
SYPHILIS	3,109	3,607	3,334	146,437	166,391	107,836
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	24.1	34.6	53.3	29.2	48.4	52.4
GONORRHEA	230.1	218.5	330.0	228.6	291.2	272.6
SYPHILIS	200.5	235.2	222.9	242.1	278.1	184.8

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 1 OCTOBER 1949

During the fortieth week ended 1 October 1949, there were 16,849 cases of the 17 communicable diseases 1/ reported in previous issues of this digest, as compared with 15,027 cases reported for the same diseases last week. This rise is mostly attributable to an increase in cases of tuberculosis. Including the 11 additional diseases now available for publication 2/ there were 19,595 cases, as compared with 17,800 last week.

There were 226 cases of diphtheria reported this week, 67 percent more than the number (135) reported last week. Deaths increased from 11 to 13. Current cases were 22 percent below the number (290) reported for the same week of last year, and nearly 55 percent below the corresponding 1947 period (486). There were increases over last week in 26 prefectures, decreases in 10, and no change in 7. Three prefectures had no cases either week. Seven of prefectures reported no cases this week, while the other 39 prefectures reported from 1 to 15 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.6 and 17.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.7.

Dysentery cases (1,241) this week rose 30 percent over last week's total (955), and deaths rose from 285 to 374. Current cases were more than three times those (409) in the fortieth week of last year, but 8 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (1,343). There were increases over last week in 27 prefectures ~~decreases in~~ 14, and no change in 5. Mie Prefecture rose from 8 last week to 89 cases currently, Tokyo-to (179), Mie (89), Niigata (87), and Ibaraki (79) together accounted for over one-third of the total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 80.0 and 34.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 24.1 and 9.6.

The number of typhoid fever cases decreased slightly from 173 last week to 166 currently. Deaths, however, rose from 15 to 34. The present case figure was more than 25 percent below that (226) recorded for the same week of 1948 and was 67 percent under the corresponding 1947 total (498). Seventeen prefectures had increases over last week, 16 had decreases, and 9 did not change, while 4 had no cases either week. There were no cases in 8 prefectures this week, while in 38 the number ranged from 1 to 15. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.7 and 8.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.2 and 1.0.

There were 43 cases of paratyphoid fever this week compared with 48 last week. The number of deaths rose from 2 to 8. Current cases were 16 percent fewer than those (51) in the corresponding week of last year, and 74 percent below the total (163) for the same period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 16 prefectures, increased in 8, and did not change in 7. There were no cases either week in 15 prefectures. A total of 28 prefectures, including the entire islands of Shikoku and Kyushu, reported no cases of paratyphoid fever this week. There were also no cases on Shikoku last week. There were 12 cases in Tokyo-to, and from 1 to 4 each in the remaining 17 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 2.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths have been reported since mid-July. In the fortieth week of last year there were also no cases reported, but in the corresponding 1947 period there were 2. The cumulative case and death rates as of 1 October 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Three cases of typhus fever were reported this week as compared with one last week. No deaths have been reported for 4 weeks. Cases during the fortieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 numbered 0 and 2 respectively. Two of the current cases were in Tokyo-to and one in Osaka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.2. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases increased 25 percent, from 64 last week to 80 currently. The number of deaths dropped from 3 to 1. Current cases were 8 percent above those (74) recorded during the same period of 1948, but were only one-third of the number (245) in the corresponding 1947 week. Twenty prefectures had increases this week, 11 had decreases, 2 did not change, and 13 reported no cases either week.

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Shiga Prefecture reported 29 cases, 36 percent of the national total. The remainder was reported by 26 prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 5.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of reported cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis continued to decline, this week's cases (157) being more than 30 percent below last week's total (229). The number of deaths dropped from 81 to 62. Cases in the present period were 64 percent higher than during the same week of last year (96), and nearly six times the number (27) recorded during the corresponding 1947 week. There were decreases from last week in 18 prefectures, increases in 8, and no change in 2. The remaining 18 prefectures reported no cases either week. Major decreases occurred in Tokyo-to (from 50 to 35 cases) and Kanagawa (37 to 18). The greatest increases were in Kyoto (0 to 20) and Ibaraki (1 to 10). Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, and Kyoto together accounted for 46 percent of all cases. The remainder was reported by 18 prefectures with from 1 to 14 cases each. There were no cases reported in 25 prefectures. Current reports are based upon clinical diagnoses which may not be confirmed by laboratory analyses. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.1 and 1.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.0 and 0.6.

Scarlet fever cases rose 40 percent, from 42 last week to 59 currently. Deaths dropped from 2 to 1. Current cases were almost 60 percent over the number (37) in the fortieth week of 1948, and double the number (30) for the corresponding 1947 week. There were increases over last week in 11 prefectures, decreases in 8, and no change in 7. Twenty prefectures had no cases either week. Nagano and Tokyo-to, with 12 and 10 cases respectively, accounted for more than one-third of all cases. The remainder was scattered through 17 prefectures with from 1 to 6 cases each. Twenty-seven prefectures, including the entire islands of Shikoku, had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 5.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 33 cases of epidemic meningitis this week compared with 38 last week. Deaths rose from 11 to 18. In the fortieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 31 and 11 cases respectively. The number of cases decreased from last week in 15 prefectures, increased in 11, and did not change in 2, while in 18 prefectures there were no cases either week. Current cases were reported by 18 prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week rose as compared with the previous week for the first time since the first week in June. The current number (410) was 5 percent higher than the number last week (392). It was nearly two and a half times as large as the number (167) recorded for the fortieth week of last year, but over 25 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (563). There were increases recorded in 19 prefectures, decreases in 17, and no change in 6. The remaining 4 prefectures reported no cases either week. A total of 7 prefectures reported no cases this week, while the remaining 39 reported from 1 to 43 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.4 and 253.6 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases this week (2,771) was almost identical with 1st week's figure (2,770). It was over three times the number reported in the fortieth week of last year (902) and over 60 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (1,707). There were decreases from last week's figures in 28 prefectures, increases in 16, and no change in 2. A major increase occurred in Yamaguchi Prefecture where cases rose from 2 last week to 88 this week. In the neighboring prefectures of Hiroshima and Fukuoka the numbers of cases rose from 87 to 123 and from 119 to 134 respectively. In Ehime Prefecture across the inland sea there was a rise from 61 to 106. Three prefectures, Hokkaido (236), Tokyo-to (196), and Fukuoka (154), accounted for over one-fifth of all cases. The number of cases in the remaining 43 prefectures ranged from 7 to 123. The current and cumulative case rates were 178.7 and 168.1 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases this week (10,391) increased 13 percent over last week (9,187). They were nearly 30 percent greater than in the fortieth week of 1948

(8,103), and over 40 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (7,391). The number of cases increased in 26 prefectures and decreased in 20. Prefectural case figures ranged from 41 to 1,116. The current and cumulative case rates were 670.0 and 587.8.

There were 1,264 cases of pneumonia this week compared with 980 cases last week, an increase of nearly 30 percent. The current number was over 80 percent higher than that (692) recorded for the same period of last year, but only 14 percent higher than the figure (1,110) for the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 31 prefectures and decreases in 15. Prefectural case figures ranged from 3 to 74. The current and cumulative case rates were 81.5 and 177.8 respectively.

There were 5 cases of influenza this week compared with 13 last week. In the fortieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 12 and 58 cases respectively. Three of the current cases occurred in Miyagi, one in Hokkaido, and one in Saga. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 3.0 respectively.

The number of cases of poliomyelitis increased from 79 last week to 89 currently. In the fortieth week of 1948 there were 19 cases. There were 15 prefectures reporting more cases this week than last, 15 reporting fewer, and 2 with the same number. There were no cases in either week reported in 14 prefectures. Hokkaido, with 15 cases, and Tokyo-to, with 14, together accounted for one-third of all cases. There were from 1 to 6 cases each in 22 prefectures, and none in the remaining 22 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.7 and 4.0 respectively.

There were 40 cases of tetanus this week compared with 48 last week and 39 in the fortieth week of 1948. There were 15 prefectures with a larger number of cases than in the preceding week, 15 with smaller number, and 6 with the same number, while 10 prefectures had no cases either week. This week's cases were distributed among 25 prefectures reporting from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.7 respectively.

There were 20 cases of puerperal infection reported this week compared with 16 last week and 28 in the fortieth week of last year. Cases this week were reported by 14 prefectures having from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 1.2 respectively.

There were 2 cases of rabies reported this week as against 1 both last week and in the fortieth week of last year. One of the current cases was in Gunma, the other in Kanagawa. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

No cases of anthrax have been reported since the third week of August. The cumulative case rate as of 1 October 1949 was less than 0.1.

There were 13 cases of leprosy reported this week as compared with 5 last week and 10 in the corresponding week of 1948. Five of the current cases were in Hokkaido, two in Tokyo-to, and one each in Yamagata, Gunma, Nagano, Aichi, Okayama, and Kumamoto Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.0 respectively.

The number of cases of trachoma this week (2,581) was slightly lower than last week's total (2,624) but 9 percent above the total (2,372) for the fortieth week of last year. More than half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases, and 22 reported increases. Osaka Prefecture reported a decrease from 650 last week to 87 currently, and Nagasaki from 149 to 36. An increase of similar magnitude occurred in Oita, with 15 cases last week and 254 this week. Oita and Hokkaido (210) together accounted for 18 percent of all cases. Case figures in the 44 remaining prefectures ranged from 8 to 175. The current and cumulative case rates were 166.4 and 234.9 respectively.

One case of infectious diarrhea was reported this week compared with none last week and two in the fiftieth week of last year. The current case was in Nagano Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.8 respectively.

No cases of dengue fever have been reported since the first week of August. There were no cases in the comparable period of last year. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

This digest reports for the first time 4 venereal diseases rather than the three previously reported. Lymphogranuloma venereum is the new addition.

The current and cumulative number of syphilis cases were 3,919 and 150,356 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,803 and 142,059; for chancroid, 363 and 18,006; and for lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 520. The total for chancroid was lower than last week when there were 374 cases. For the other diseases, this week's totals were higher than last week's, when there were 3,109 cases of syphilis, 3,569 of gonorrhea, and 7 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. Totals for the present week for all the diseases except chancroid were higher than in the corresponding week of last year, when there were 3,755 cases of syphilis, 3,574 of gonorrhea, 572 of chancroid, and 7 of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 1 October 1949 were: syphilis, 252.7 and 242.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 245.2 and 129.0; chancroid 23.4 and 290.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum 0.6 and 0.8.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, plague, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza.
- 2/ These diseases are poliomyelitis, tetanus, puerperal infection, rabies, anthrax, leprosy, trachoma, infectious diarrhea, dengue fever, yellow fever, and glanders.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 1 OCTOBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	3	670	92	26	3	*405	70
AOMORI	6	-	176	13	9	4	130	30
IVATE	-	-	241	34	35	3	*592	74
MIYAGI	5	-	334	21	22	6	260	43
AKITA	10	-	267	* 18	10	1	207	35
YAMAGATA	4	1	149	18	31	5	388	55
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	176	17	23	5	420	150
IBARA	8	-	188	15	79	47	987	509
TOCHIGI	1	1	164	15	27	3	531	203
GUMMA	4	-	*141	16	51	15	1395	375
SAITAMA	6	-	244	16	52	21	*1638	440
CHIBA	5	1	167	24	37	15	741	236
TOKYO	11	-	794	90	179	51	2832	667
KANAGAWA	8	-	295	36	55	10	837	174
NIIGATA	9	-	452	39	87	12	1465	236
TOYAMA	4	-	165	21	4	2	127	45
ISHIKAWA	3	1	182	18	11	2	145	35
FUKUI	6	-	114	9	6	5	108	29
YAMANASHI	2	-	47	8	11	3	134	35
NAAGANO	-	-	216	19	18	4	499	80
GIFU	2	-	116	19	23	13	441	192
SHIZUOKA	12	1	226	28	27	12	*940	270
AICHI	10	-	283	19	44	16	1067	380
MIE	1	-	168	11	89	5	272	66
SHIGA	-	-	73	6	3	1	76	13
KYOTO	-	-	135	12	17	3	339	67
OSAKA	3	-	262	23	23	6	533	79
HYOGO	3	1	318	33	13	4	287	94
NARA	1	-	72	10	1	1	42	18
WAKAYAMA	1	-	70	1	4	2	*101	32
TOTTORI	-	-	53	8	7	-	66	20
SHIMANE	7	-	201	13	14	4	277	111
OKAYAMA	-	-	128	17	26	19	138	73
HIROSHIMA	8	-	306	17	20	4	375	155
YAMAGUCHI	6	1	230	21	21	11	194	91
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	84	8	11	5	161	53
KAGAWA	1	-	103	15	6	2	189	62
EHIME	5	-	147	18	28	4	*239	75
KOCHI	-	-	108	3	6	4	105	43
FUKUOKA	15	-	664	63	42	13	383	120
SAGA	8	1	324	23	5	4	102	38
NGASAKI	9	-	265	21	9	2	200	34
KUMMOTO	8	-	168	17	6	4	173	84
OITA	7	1	285	30	6	10	172	89
MIYAZAKI	6	-	377	33	9	4	362	104
KAGOSHIMA	4	1	325	46	8	4	146	70
TOTAL	226	13	*10,673	*1,054	1241	374	*21221	5954
RATE								
Current	14.6	0.8	17.2	1.7	80.0	24.1	34.2	9.6
Irevious	8.7	0.7			61.6	18.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	3	128	22	3	-	59	5
AOMORI	7	3	61	11	-	-	22	1
IWATE	3	-	68	10	-	-	30	2
MIYAGI	9	-	177	18	1	-	99	7
AKITA	5	1	42	7	-	1	13	3
YAMAGATA	1	-	35	6	-	-	14	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	95	10	2	1	127	6
IBARAKI	3	-	66	11	4	-	37	1
TOCHIGI	5	2	59	11	-	-	19	-
GUMMA	1	-	40	5	1	-	24	2
SAITAMA	6	-	157	19	2	1	* 48	4
CHIBA	3	1	101	21	1	-	37	2
TOKYO	14	3	679	74	12	-	406	10
KANAGAWA	7	1	206	26	3	-	52	2
NIIGATA	15	1	227	8	3	-	67	2
TOYAMA	2	-	75	15	-	-	38	3
ISHIKAWA	1	-	38	6	-	-	26	1
FUKUI	1	-	113	10	-	-	24	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	3	2	93	9	1	1	43	2
Gifu	4	1	168	24	1	-	17	3
SHIZUOKA	5	-	207	22	1	-	94	5
AICHI	6	1	276	30	-	-	82	-
MIE	6	-	235	21	1	1	50	5
SHIGA	-	-	22	2	-	-	14	1
KYOTO	1	2	136	14	-	-	56	-
OSAKA	9	3	198	31	1	2	40	4
HYOGO	8	3	254	30	3	-	25	-
NARA	-	1	72	18	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	3	1	60	10	-	-	23	-
TOTTORI	1	-	57	3	-	-	14	-
SHIMANE	1	-	63	8	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	5	1	92	28	2	-	19	-
HIROSHIMA	7	2	234	19	1	1	60	4
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	* 41	5	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	54	4	-	-	10	1
KAGAWA	-	-	35	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	53	6	-	-	15	1
KOCHI	1	1	85	13	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	3	-	* 141	19	-	-	36	1
SAGA	1	-	39	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	45	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	14	3	-	-	13	1
OITA	-	-	25	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	4	1	23	2	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	4	-	-	5	-
TOTAL	166	34	* 5111	633	43	8	* 1830	87
RATE								
Current	10.7	2.2	8.2	1.0	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.1
Previous	11.2	1.0			3.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	2	-	15	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHUO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	1	-	22	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOYUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJIOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	120	12	3	-	95	7
Rate								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-			0.1	-		
See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 1 Oct 1949
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	45	3	-	-	*1	-
AOMORI	2	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	13	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
IYAGATA	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
IBAFUKI	2	-	32	1	10	4	20	12
TOCHIGI	-	-	18	-	-	-	2	2
GULMA	-	-	7	1	2	-	20	3
SAITAMA	3	-	27	-	-	-	10	4
CHIBA	-	-	32	3	-	-	1	*1
TOKYO	4	-	119	2	35	19	197	56
KANAGAWA	2	-	35	-	18	1	101	25
NIIGATA	2	1	36	2	-	-	*5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	19	1	1	-	23	4
ISHIKAWA	1	-	14	1	3	1	19	5
FUKUI	-	-	28	1	4	6	*91	20
YAMANASHI	2	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	20	-	2	-	4	1
GIFU	-	-	23	1	-	-	2	3
SHIZUOKA	1	-	22	-	-	-	45	20
AICHI	4	-	57	1	-	-	25	2
WIE	-	-	25	3	2	2	62	24
SHIGA	29	-	2124	4	-	2	66	20
KYOTO	-	-	116	1	20	-	20	-
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	8	4	101	49
HYOGO	3	-	46	1	1	1	3	3
NARA	-	-	13	2	4	-	16	2
WAMAYAMA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	-	-	19	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	1	-	13	-	-	3	6	3
OKAYAMA	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	39	-	14	3	41	12
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	27	2	7	6	57	31
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	23	-	-	-	2	1
EHIME	5	-	29	1	-	-	6	3
KOCHI	1	-	11	-	1	-	8	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	58	2	5	-	9	-
SAGA	2	-	14	2	3	3	16	7
NAGASAKI	1	-	35	1	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	31	1	6	3	43	14
OITA	2	-	15	1	3	2	9	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	21	2	-	-	21	6
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	25	-	8	2	17	7
<hr/>								
TOTAL	80	1	3429	48	157	62	*1074	*349
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	5.2	0.1	5.5	0.1	10.1	4.0	1.7	0.6
Previous	4.1	0.2	-	-	14.8	5.2	-	-
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See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 1 Oct 1949
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	346	8	1	-	129	31
AOMORI	-	-	21	-	3	1	33	5
IWATE	1	-	43	-	2	1	24	6
MIYAGI	1	-	41	1	-	-	49	13
AKITA	1	-	33	-	1	-	31	7
YAMAGATA	-	-	39	1	-	-	27	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	49	1	-	-	45	11
IBARAKI	2	-	46	-	-	-	29	7
TOCHIGI	-	-	46	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	2	-	66	-	-	-	20	8
SAITAMA	3	-	*160	4	-	-	28	10
CHIBA	4	-	96	1	-	-	22	5
TOKYO	10	-	778	9	5	4	222	63
KANAGAWA	5	-	165	1	2	-	64	16
NIIGATA	-	-	40	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	1	-	14	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	35	5	-	-	7	2
NAGANO	12	-	267	3	1	-	15	6
GIFU	-	-	46	2	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	48	1	1	1	25	11
AICHI	1	-	130	-	-	-	15	4
MIE	-	-	39	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	1	-	83	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	3	-	215	1	3	1	51	19
OSAKA	3	-	145	3	4	3	82	32
HYOGO	1	-	71	1	-	-	29	5
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	16	-	-	-	24	6
SHIMANE	-	-	51	-	1	2	10	4
OKAYAMA	-	-	103	2	-	-	5	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	19	-	2	3	23	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	41	-	-	-	11	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	14	1	1	1	8	1
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	12	5
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	1	1	9	7
FUKUOKA	-	1	25	2	2	-	43	10
SAGA	1	-	5	-	-	-	8	2
NAGASAKI	1	-	13	-	1	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OTTA	-	-	7	-	1	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
TOTAL	59	1	*3449	52	33	18	1233	364
RATE								
Current	3.8	0.1	5.6	0.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	0.6
Previous	2.7	0.1			2.5	0.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	43	10636	236	8604
AOMORI	22	1153	56	1498
IWATE	7	880	35	1314
MIYAGI	6	1481	64	2337
AKITA	6	1324	54	1465
YAMAGATA	23	1245	30	1715
FUKUSHIMA	8	2078	23	1284
IBARAKI	1	2806	88	1528
TOCHIGI	7	734	22	1328
GUMMA	9	2231	45	2321
SAITAMA	22	3424	101	4039
CHIBA	4	1746	39	1053
TOKYO	14	11649	196	8673
KANAGAWA	8	3268	99	3790
NIIGATA	19	5229	32	2377
TOYAMA	17	5796	63	2616
ISHIKAWA	1	2867	50	1591
FUKUI	19	1696	66	1141
YAMANASHI	2	1744	7	384
NAGANO	43	2808	65	3280
GIFU	10	2330	31	1994
SHIZUOKA	12	3215	58	2917
AICHI	15	7007	77	4934
MIE	4	4537	15	1468
SHIGA	7	5303	98	2663
KYOTO	2	6277	76	2833
OSAKA	-	5903	106	4088
HYOGO	3	4570	119	4277
NARA	1	1351	11	410
WAKAYAMA	1	1828	11	444
TOTTORI	4	862	25	730
SHIMANE	6	5785	35	868
OKAYAMA	-	1183	36	1852
HIROSHIMA	5	4918	123	3337
YAMAGUCHI	-	2887	88	1198
TOKUSHIMA	6	609	8	436
KAGAWA	2	663	33	2094
EHIME	10	1468	106	3874
KOCHI	-	396	9	287
FUKUOKA	17	14534	154	5920
SAGA	-	3633	40	1392
NAGASAKI	14	3848	29	1146
KUMAMOTO	1	4134	39	913
OITA	-	2289	15	542
MIYAZAKI	-	1628	26	591
KAGOSHIMA	9	1406	32	764
TOTAL	410	157359	2771	104310
RATE				
Current	26.4	253.6	178.7	168.1
Previous	25.3		178.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
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PREF CTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	722	27,256	52	8,699
AOMORI	142	6,084	19	2,013
IWATE	156	6,971	21	2,272
MIYAGI	275	8,197	74	2,649
AKITA	118	5,071	35	1,635
YAMAGATA	151	4,998	43	2,048
FUKUSHIMA	122	6,020	36	3,000
IBARAKI	223	4,981	66	3,478
TOCHIGI	71	3,663	16	1,951
GUNMA	155	4,646	28	3,052
SAITAMA	289	7,428	65	3,466
CHIBA	178	5,906	28	1,372
TOKYO	1,116	43,401	36	6,976
KANAGAWA	331	10,801	39	3,117
NIIGATA	155	9,021	43	4,409
TOYAMA	136	8,301	29	3,459
ISHIKAWA	153	5,435	33	1,481
FUKUI	73	3,288	16	1,042
YAMANASHI	41	1,768	6	1,096
NEGANO	273	9,162	37	3,728
GIFU	228	6,146	32	2,503
SHIZUOKA	210	7,413	53	2,983
AICHI	462	15,430	40	3,986
MIIE	232	6,269	16	2,299
SHIGA	63	3,176	15	1,756
KYOTO	238	11,983	20	1,957
OSAKA	592	18,157	12	2,245
HYOGO	399	12,999	31	3,074
NARA	74	2,102	10	574
WAKAYAMA	89	3,359	12	1,051
TOTTORI	74	2,781	3	664
SHIMANE	122	5,166	9	1,484
OKAYAMA	168	8,192	18	2,240
HIROSHIMA	481	12,425	36	2,475
YAMAGUCHI	362	7,053	22	1,544
TOKUSHIMA	46	2,605	8	912
KAGAWA	65	4,377	6	1,235
EHIME	153	5,934	25	3,371
KOCHI	75	2,547	12	818
FUKUOKA	543	15,470	60	3,807
SAGA	114	3,654	14	1,392
NAGASAKI	181	6,639	15	1,553
KUMAMOTO	101	4,428	27	1,988
OITA	90	3,938	7	792
MIYAZAKI	130	5,201	12	1,404
KAGOSHIMA	219	4,841	27	1,227
TOTAL	10,391	364,683	1,264	110,277
RATE				
Current	670.0	587.8	81.5	177.8
Previous	592.3		63.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	77	15	463
AOMORI	-	18	-	179
IWATE	-	-	-	65
MIYAGI	3	29	6	128
AKITA	-	-	1	59
YAMAGATA	-	1	-	93
FUKUSHIMA	-	7	-	28
IBARAKI	-	2	4	32
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	8
GUMMA	-	72	-	30
SAITAMA	-	57	5	47
CHIBA	-	4	2	15
TOKYO	-	90	14	212
KANAGAWA	-	13	5	65
NIIGATA	-	177	4	28
TOYAMA	-	34	-	33
ISHIKAWA	-	53	2	58
FUKUI	-	65	5	48
YAMANASHI	-	14	-	6
NAGANO	-	82	4	70
GIFU	-	36	1	33
SHIZUOKA	-	36	-	47
AICHI	-	52	2	102
MIE	-	70	2	34
SHIGA	-	35	-	7
KYOTO	-	21	-	35
OSAKA	-	207	-	39
HYOGO	-	83	3	71
NARA	-	11	1	8
WAKAYAMA	-	7	1	10
TOTTORI	-	-	-	9
SHIMANE	-	11	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	15	-	49
HIROSHIMA	-	95	-	11
YAMAGUCHI	-	41	-	13
TOKUSHIMA	-	43	-	30
KAGAWA	-	62	-	18
EHIME	-	48	2	44
KOCHI	-	3	-	8
FUKUOKA	-	25	1	91
SAGA	1	17	5	37
NAGASAKI	-	50	2	27
KUMAMOTO	-	30	1	22
OITA	-	33	1	55
MIYAZAKI	-	44	-	10
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	15
<hr/>				
TOTAL	5	1,876	89	2,501
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.3	3.0	5.7	4.0
Previous	0.8		5.1	
<hr/>				
See footnotes at end of table.				

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION		RABIES	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	34	1	91	-	-
AOMORI	2	16	-	22	-	-
IWATE	-	18	2	11	-	-
MIYAGI	1	18	1	8	-	-
AKITA	1	14	1	22	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	15	-	15	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	30	1	16	-	-
IBARAKI	2	127	1	18	-	3
TOCHIGI	-	30	-	11	-	1
GUMMA	3	56	-	14	1	3
SAITAMA	1	43	-	31	-	7
CHIBA	2	76	-	7	-	21
TOKYO	2	93	-	16	-	13
KANAGAWA	2	48	-	13	1	2
NIIGATA	2	29	2	21	-	1
TOYAMA	-	11	1	29	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	34	-	13	-	-
FUKUI	-	11	-	7	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	19	-	8	-	-
NAGANO	1	63	1	29	-	-
GIFU	-	30	-	11	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	57	-	14	-	-
AICHI	1	54	-	16	-	-
MIE	2	32	-	5	-	-
SHIGA	1	6	-	15	-	-
KYOTO	1	30	-	18	-	-
OSAKA	1	36	-	4	-	-
HYOGO	-	30	-	33	-	-
NARA	-	13	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	18	-	7	-	-
TOTTORI	-	8	-	2	-	-
SHIMANE	-	14	-	18	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	40	-	16	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	27	1	29	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	23	-	2	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	19	1	10	-	-
KAGAWA	1	34	-	6	-	-
EHIME	-	59	-	20	-	-
KOCHI	-	21	-	4	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	65	3	20	-	1
SAGA	1	36	-	5	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	45	3	10	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	36	-	10	-	-
OITA	-	31	1	7	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	40	-	24	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	72	-	19	-	-
<hr/>						
TOTAL	40	1661	20	727	2	52
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1
Previous	3.1		1.0		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 October 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	5	9	210	8039	-	-
AOMORI	-	10	52	8161	-	-
IWATE	-	13	59	3038	-	-
MIYAGI	-	6	147	5358	-	-
AKITA	-	13	60	3910	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	5	128	2018	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	67	2762	-	-
IBARAKI	-	8	133	3755	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	8	11	2061	-	-
GUMMA	1	99	92	8973	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	37	4428	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	39	1768	-	-
TOKYO	2	44	85	6085	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	16	33	3064	-	2
NIIGATA	-	7	24	1959	-	-
TOYAMA	-	1	12	1994	-	4
ISHIKAWA	-	5	9	711	-	1
FUKUI	-	5	22	1110	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	3	22	803	-	-
NAGANO	1	11	18	1651	-	-
GIFU	-	7	77	2111	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	21	27	3811	-	-
AICHI	1	25	75	10902	-	-
MIE	-	13	22	1557	-	-
SHIGA	-	11	10	656	-	-
KYOTO	-	43	67	1775	-	-
OSAKA	-	6	87	7210	-	1
HYOGO	-	24	103	4973	-	-
NARA	-	3	10	633	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	6	25	2216	-	-
TOTTORI	-	8	8	542	-	-
SHIMANE	-	4	10	792	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	12	75	3041	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	3	62	4969	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	7	24	896	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	9	9	2974	-	-
KAGAWA	-	4	19	3205	-	-
EHIME	-	13	28	2005	-	-
KOCHI	-	7	18	1307	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	39	175	6722	-	-
SAGA	-	6	10	599	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	22	36	1454	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	21	18	2364	-	-
OITA	-	15	254	1442	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	8	32	3666	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	9	40	2273	-	-
TOTAL	13	618	2581	145743	-	10
RATE						
Current	0.8	1.0	166.4	234.9	-	0.0
Previous	0.3		169.2		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
K. NAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAM. NASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	16	-	-
GIFU	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OS. KA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	12	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAK. YAMA	-	5	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	154	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
K. G. J.	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	10	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-
K. GOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	523	-	5
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.8	-	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-
See footnotes at end of table.				

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 40 Weeks		
	1 Oct 1949	2 Oct 1949	4 Oct 1949	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	226	290	486	10,673	11,544	22,067
Dysentery	1,241	409	1,343	21,221	13,288	35,937
Typhoid fever	166	226	498	5,111	7,548	14,940
Paratyphoid fever	43	51	163	1,830	2,402	3,999
Smallpox	-	-	2	120	23	384
Typhus fever	3	-	2	95	421	1,008
Malaria	80	74	245	3,429	4,468	10,521
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	59	37	30	3,449	2,093	2,042
Epidemic meningitis	33	31	41	1,233	1,813	3,077
Japanese "B" encephalitis	157	96	27	1,074	7,124	227
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	410	167	563	157,359	47,507	NA
Whooping cough	2,771	902	1,707	104,310	43,617	NA
Tuberculosis	10,391	8,103	7,391	364,683	297,175	NA
Pneumonia	1,264	692	1,110	110,277	95,801	NA
Influenza	5	12	58	1,876	2,550	NA
Poliomyelitis	89	19	NA	2,501	718	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	40	39	NA	1,661	1,499	NA
Puerperal infection	20	28	NA	727	755	NA
Rabies	2	1	NA	52	33	NA
Anthrax	-	1	NA	10	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	13	10	NA	618	583	NA
Trachoma	2,581	2,372	NA	145,743	125,377	NA
Infectious diarrhea	1	2	NA	523	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	13	20	35	1,054	1,033	1,852
Dysentery	374	119	274	5,954	3,530	6,448
Typhoid fever	34	18	88	633	886	1,757
Paratyphoid fever	8	3	9	87	117	218
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	-	7	28	82
Malaria	1	-	-	48	30	20
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	-	-	52	27	47
Epidemic meningitis	18	6	16	364	447	989
Japanese "B" encephalitis	62	196	7	349	2,341	103
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	1 Oct 1949	2 Oct 1948	4 Oct 1947	for First 40 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	14.6	18.9	32.5	17.2	18.8	36.9
Dysentery	80.9	26.7	89.8	34.2	21.7	60.1
Typhoid fever	10.7	14.7	33.3	8.2	12.3	25.0
Paratyphoid fever	2.8	3.3	10.9	2.9	3.9	6.7
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
Typhus fever	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7
Malaria	5.2	4.8	16.4	5.5	7.3	17.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3.8	2.4	2.0	5.6	3.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	5.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	10.1	6.3	1.8	1.7	11.6	0.4
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	26.4	10.9	37.6	253.6	77.4	NA
Whooping cough	178.7	58.8	114.1	168.1	71.1	NA
Tuberculosis	670.0	528.3	494.1	587.8	484.4	NA
Pneumonia	81.5	45.1	74.2	177.8	156.1	NA
Influenza	0.3	0.8	3.9	3.0	4.2	NA
Poliomyelitis	5.7	1.2	NA	4.0	1.2	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	2.6	2.5	NA	2.7	2.4	NA
Puerperal infection	1.3	1.8	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	0.1	0.1	NA	0.1	0.1	NA
Anthrax	-	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	0.8	0.7	NA	1.0	1.0	NA
Trachoma	166.4	154.6	NA	234.9	204.4	NA
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.1	NA	0.8	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	3.1
Dysentery	24.1	7.8	18.3	9.6	5.8	10.8
Typhoid fever	2.2	1.2	5.9	1.0	1.4	2.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	4.0	12.8	0.5	0.6	3.8	0.2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 1 OCT 1949

PREFECTURE	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	186	6,723	152	6,273
AOMORI	56	1,539	49	1,681
IWATE	15	722	21	1,372
MIYAGI	78	1,562	99	1,941
AKITA	11	916	27	1,436
YAMAGATA	31	922	57	1,856
FUKUSHIMA	66	1,897	77	2,588
IBARAKI	51	1,328	103	1,864
TOCHIGI	42	1,892	49	2,411
GUMMA	63	1,633	60	2,125
SAITAMA	49	1,347	58	2,019
CHIBA	59	1,668	66	2,583
TOKYO	341	12,731	254	10,330
KANAGAWA	376	13,199	225	8,702
NIIGATA	30	1,107	54	2,188
TOYAMA	24	1,856	37	1,744
ISHIKAWA	58	1,885	59	1,698
FUKUI	25	954	24	1,083
YAMANASHI	12	816	16	896
NAGANO	84	2,006	63	2,060
GIFU	93	2,781	52	1,405
SHIZUOKA	79	2,796	32	3,106
AICHI	115	7,474	114	7,073
MIE	54	1,473	68	2,125
SHIGA	37	1,048	18	1,307
KYOTO	73	4,294	102	5,861
OSAKA	210	8,219	360	12,036
HYOGO	195	7,270	207	9,549
NARA	39	1,751	25	1,665
WAKAYAMA	57	2,801	47	2,617
TOTTORI	22	1,187	26	1,281
SHIMANE	9	604	13	764
OKAYAMA	75	2,908	103	3,191
HIROSHIMA	153	6,153	112	5,204
YAMAGUCHI	113	4,708	159	3,317
TOKUSHIMA	10	697	21	1,202
KAGAWA	6	979	8	1,992
EHIME	37	1,428	57	1,848
KOCHI	33	1,336	15	1,253
FUKUOKA	447	12,313	421	11,728
SAGA	35	1,989	38	2,165
NAGASAKI	81	3,948	195	5,035
KUMAMOTO	48	1,953	45	2,732
OITA	49	2,112	42	2,069
MIYAZAKI	50	1,190	74	1,443
KAGOSHIMA	26	1,944	15	1,718
TOTAL	3,803	142,059	3,919	150,356
RATE				
Current	245.2	229.0	252.7	242.4
Previous	230.1		200.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 1 OCT. 1949

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	15	569	-	32
AOMORI	7	125	1	2
IWATE	-	64	-	4
MIYAGI	3	125	-	-
AKITA	1	75	-	2
YAMAGATA	2	42	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	4	210	-	2
IBARAKI	6	226	-	3
TOCHIGI	3	159	-	1
GUMMA	8	196	-	5
SAITAMA	7	117	-	3
CHIBA	8	250	-	6
TOKYO	27	1,528	1	44
KANAGAWA	32	1,568	1	42
NIIGATA	4	72	-	3
TOYAMA	2	131	-	4
ISHIKAWA	1	143	1	8
FUKUI	7	149	-	2
YAMANASHI	1	125	-	3
NAGANO	3	121	-	-
GIFU	9	289	-	4
SHIZUOKA	7	223	-	6
AICHI	11	1,403	-	2
MIE	10	273	1	9
SHIGA	12	266	-	3
KYOTO	11	1,146	-	53
OSAKA	30	1,614	1	77
HYOGO	19	1,151	1	38
NARA	8	377	-	14
WAKAYAMA	13	459	-	11
TOTTORI	-	144	-	4
SHIMANE	-	45	-	1
OKAYAMA	18	582	-	8
HIROSHIMA	17	806	-	32
YAMAGUCHI	3	345	-	15
TOKUSHIMA	-	72	-	2
KAGAWA	-	101	-	3
EHIME	4	166	-	3
KOCHI	-	97	-	2
FUKUOKA	31	1,477	1	27
SAGA	3	100	-	4
NAGASAKI	10	450	-	15
KUMAMOTO	1	79	-	2
OITA	3	130	-	4
MIYAZAKI	-	54	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	2	162	1	8
TOTAL	363	18,006	9	520
RATE				
Current	23.4	29.0	0.6	0.8
Previous	24.1		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	1 Oct 1949	2 Oct 1948	4 Oct 1947	First 40 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	363	572	819	18,006	29,548	31,418
Gonorrhea	3,803	3,574	4,920	142,059	177,782	163,951
Syphilis	3,919	3,755	3,374	150,356	170,146	111,210
Lymphogranuloma	9	7	NA	520	575	NA
Venereum						

RATE

Chancroid	23.4	37.3	54.7	29.0	48.2	52.5
Gonorrhea	245.2	233.0	328.9	229.0	289.8	274.0
Syphilis	252.7	244.8	225.6	242.4	277.3	185.9
Lymphogranuloma	0.6	0.5	NA	0.8	0.9	NA
Venereum						

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and no cases were reported for yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 24 SEPTEMBER 1949

During the four weeks ended 24 September 1949 the 12 acute communicable diseases 1/ included in this report accounted for 8,599 cases and 2,040 deaths. The current case total was over 10 percent lower than the August figure (9,641), and deaths were also lower than in August (2,129). The greatest 2/ increase since last month occurred in suspect cases and deaths from Japanese "B" encephalitis, which were over 10 times as frequent in September as in August. There were lesser increases for epidemic meningitis, diphtheria, and typhus fever. There were decreases for dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, and scarlet fever. Current rates were lower than those for September of last year for all diseases except dysentery, scarlet fever, and epidemic meningitis. There were no cases of smallpox in either August or September this year. There were no cases of cholera or plague in August and September of this year or 1948.

The diphtheria case rate (9.6) increased 9 percent over the August rate (8.8), while the death rate (0.7) remained the same. The current case rate was more than 25 percent below that (13.0) for the same month of last year, and 60 percent below the September 1947 rate (23.9). The current rate is the lowest reported 3/ for September since monthly rates became available in 1900. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported increased rates this month, 14 reported decreases, and 8 the same rates as last month. Sage Prefecture reported a rise from 5.6 last month to 23.6 while Tokushima, Oita and Saitama Prefectures also reported marked rises. In Miyazaki Prefecture, however, the rate decreased by nearly 50 percent, from 40.5 to 20.9. Five prefectures, Saga (23.6), Fukui (22.9), Shimane (21.5), Miyazaki (20.9), and Oita (19.7), reported rates over twice the national average, and 4 additional prefectures reported rates over 50 percent higher than the national. On the other hand, 8 prefectures reported rates less than half of the national average, including Kumamoto with a rate (2.9) 70 percent below and Tottori with a rate of zero.

The current case rate for dysentery (87.0) was nearly 25 percent lower than last month (113.5), and the death rate decreased from 30.6 to 25.2. This month's case rate was over twice as high as in September 1948 (41.5) but was approximately 30 percent lower than in the corresponding month of 1947 (122.7). Case rates decreased from last month in 31 prefectures, increased in 14, and did not change in 1. Four prefectures, Gumma, Nagano, Aichi, and Sage, reported rates this month less than half as high as last month. Ishikawa Prefecture reported a September rate more than two and a half times as high as in August. Nineteen prefectures reported rates within a range of plus or minus 50 percent of the national average, 19 were lower, and 8 were higher. Iwate and Saitama Prefectures had rates (232.8 and 231.7 respectively) more than two and a half times as large as the national figure. At the other extreme, the rate in Sage Prefecture (15.3) was more than 80 percent below the national average.

The typhoid fever case rate (12.6) this month was nearly 10 percent lower than the August rate (13.9), and the current death rate (1.5) was also lower than that for the previous month (1.9). This month's case rate was the lowest ever recorded for September. It was almost 25 percent below the rate for September of last year (16.5) and almost 75 percent below the rate (46.2) for the same month of 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures reported decreases this month, 18 reported increases, and rates remained the same in 5. There were marked rises in rates in Kochi (from 10.4 to 28.4), Aomori (6.4 to 18.0), and Miyazaki (from 1.2 to 12.3). Four prefectures, Mie, Fukui, Kochi, and Gifu, reported rates more than twice as high as the national, while 13 prefectures had rates less than half the national, and Yamanashi Prefecture had no cases during the month.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever this month (3.9) was 20 percent lower than in August (4.9), although the death rate rose from 0.2 to 0.3. It was the lowest 2/ case rate ever recorded for September. It was nearly 25 percent below the rate for September of last year (5.1), and about two-thirds lower than the rate (11.4) in the same month of 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures had lower rates this month than last month, 19 had higher, and 1 remained the same. Of the remaining 3 prefectures, 2 (Kagawa and Nagasaki) have had no cases for 3 months, and Kochi has had no cases for 2 months. The greatest increase over last month was in Tottori Prefecture, where the September rate (17.4) was nearly 8 times as high as the August rate (2.2). Half

(23) of the prefectures had rates within 50 percent plus or minus the national average, 9 were above this range, and 14 (including 8 with no cases) were below it. The rate in Tottori Prefecture was approximately four and a half times the national rate

There have been no cases of smallpox nor deaths since July. In September 1948 there were one case and two deaths, and in the same month of 1947 six cases and two deaths.

There were two cases of typhus fever and one death in September, as compared to no cases or deaths in August. In September 1948 there were three cases and five deaths and in the corresponding 1947 period twelve cases and seven deaths. The current death and one of the cases were in Miyagi Prefecture, the other case in Tokyo-to

The case rate for malaria this month (6.0) was more than 25 percent below last month's rate (8.2). The death rate (0.1) has been constant since April. The current case rate was nearly 30 percent below the rate for September 1948 (8.4), and over 70 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (20.6). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had higher rates in September than in August, 18 had lower, and rates did not change in 6. Shiga Prefecture reported 191 cases, approximately half of the national total, with a rate of 283.0. Kyoto Prefecture reported a rate of 23.2, nearly four times the national average. Two prefectures, Nara and Nagasaki, reported no cases. In the remaining 42 prefectures case rates ranged from 0.6 to 7.4.

There were reported 826 cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and 258 deaths this month. These reports are based on clinical diagnoses which had not been confirmed by laboratory analyses at the time reports were submitted. The September case rate (13.3) was 11 times as high as the August rate (1.2), and the current death rate (4.4) was proportionately even higher than in the previous month (0.3). This month's case rate was more than 60 percent below the rate for the same month last year (34.2), but more than six times the rate (2.1) for September 1947. Rates increased in 31 prefectures decreased in 2, and remained the same in 2. The remaining 11 prefectures had no cases in either month. The highest case rate was in Fukui Prefecture (153.4), while Shiga Prefecture had a rate (97.8) over seven times the national average. Thirteen prefectures reported no cases, and rates in the remaining 31 ranged from 0.3 to 42.1. The greatest number of cases was reported from Tokyo-to (145), Fukui (87), and Osaka (78), which together accounted for 38 percent of all cases.

The case rate for scarlet fever in September (3.1) was nearly 10 percent below the August rate (3.4), while the death rate dropped from 0.1 to less than 0.1. The current case rate was the highest September rate since 1944. It was 24 percent higher than in the same month of last year (2.5) and 19 percent higher than in September 1947 (2.6). There were decreases since last month in 18 prefectures, increases in 10, and no change in 8. Ten prefectures reported no cases either month. Nagano Prefecture reported a rate (13.1) over four times as high as the national average, and the rate in Tokyo-to (11.9) was almost four times the national. There were no cases in 15 prefectures. Case rates in the remaining 29 ranged from 0.8 to 8.0.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis (3.0) was nearly double last month's rate (1.6), and the death rate rose proportionately, from 0.5 to 0.9. The current case rate was somewhat higher than in September 1948 (2.8) but slightly lower than in the same month of 1947 (3.1). There were increases over last month in 27 prefectures, decreases in 10, and no change in 3, while 6 prefectures had no cases either month. Kyoto Prefecture reported a rate (16.7) over five times as high as the national average, while rates in Tokyo-to, Tottori, and Fukui were each more than three times the national. Eleven prefectures reported no cases, and rates in the remaining 31 range from 0.6 to 6.0.

There continued to be no cholera and no plague.

Five additional diseases ⁴ accounted for 62,737 cases in September as compared with 66,308 in August. The rate for tuberculosis rose over the previous month, but rates for the other 4 were all lower.

The measles case rate dropped 63 percent, from 110.4 in August to 41.1 in September. The September rate this year was well over two and a half times as large

as in the same month of 1948 (15.0), but was nearly 25 percent lower than the 1947 rate (54.0). All prefectures reported decreases this month. Current case rates ranged from 1.3 to 133.4.

The whooping cough case rate dropped this month for the first time since March. The current rate (250.6) was 12 percent below the August rate (285.6), but over three times as high as the rate (77.2) in September 1948, and 50 percent over the rate (167.6) for the same month of 1947. Case rates decreased in 31 prefectures and increased in 15. Marked decreases were made in Nagano, Tokyo-to, and Kagawa prefectures, with 45, 39, and 35 percent fewer cases respectively than in the previous month. Similar increases were reported by Iwate, Nagasaki, Kochi, and Okayama prefectures, with 67, 49, 43, and 37 percent more cases. The rate in Shiga Prefecture (728.9) was nearly three times as high as the national rate, and the rate in Kagawa was over twice as high. The rate in Yamanashi Prefecture (80.9), on the other hand, was less than one-third the national rate. Rates in the remaining prefectures range from 89.2 to 437.3.

The case rate for tuberculosis this month (651.8) was 8 percent above last month's rate (600.8). It was 17 to 20 percent above the rates for September 1948 (544.0) and 1947 (555.5). There were increases in rates in 33 prefectures, decrease in 12, and no change in 1. All but 2 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Toyama Prefecture reported a rate more than 50 percent above, and Ibaraki as much below.

The pneumonia case rate (67.1) dropped 6 percent below last month's rate (71.2). It was nearly 75 percent higher than the rate for September 1948 (38.5), but 8 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (72.7). There were decreases in the rates in 27 prefectures and increases in 19. Thirty-seven prefectures had rates within 50 percent plus or minus the national average, 5 were higher and four were lower. Rate ranged from 24.8 in Chiba to 134.7 in Toyama.

The influenza case rate (0.7) was lower this month than last month (0.8), and was lower than in September of 1948 and 1947 (1.0 and 1.9 respectively). In 13 prefectures rates decreased from last month, in 11 they increased, and in 1 they remained the same, while 21 prefectures reported no cases either month. The highest rate was reported by Miyagi Prefecture (10.5 as compared with 0 in August). Twelve other prefectures reported case rates ranging from 0.6 to 4.5. The remaining 33 prefectures reported no cases.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 29,733 cases in September, as compared with 26,248 cases in August. Rates were higher than in the previous month for each disease.

The rate for syphilis (216.4) was 13 percent higher than the rate for last month (191.2). It was 14 percent below the September 1948 rate (251.4), but slightly higher than the corresponding 1947 rate (211.9). Prefectural rates ranged from 89.2 to 486.0.

The gonorrhea case rate (237.8) was 13 percent higher than the rate for last month (211.2). It was slightly lower than the rate (243.7) for September 1948, and 22 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (304.4). Prefectural rates ranged from 85.5 to 819.6.

The case rate for chancroid (25.0) was 21 percent higher than the rate for last month (20.7), but 33 percent lower than in September 1948 (37.2), and 53 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (53.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 1.4 to 81.9.

Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases.
Continued

Footnotes:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, and plague.
- 2/ September and August 1949, and September 1948 and 1947 were all four-week periods. Rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1 of the year concerned. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the base population.
- 3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.
- 4/ These diseases are measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Week Period Ended 24 Sep 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	24	7.7	2	0.6	131	42.1	18	5.8
AOMORI	5	5.3	-	-	51	54.1	8	8.5
IWATE	12	12.0	1	1.0	233	232.8	34	34.0
MIYAGI	15	12.2	1	0.8	101	81.8	20	16.2
AKITA	14	14.1	1	1.0	80	80.6	9	9.1
YAMAGATA	14	13.4	2	1.9	135	129.6	16	15.4
FUKUSHIMA	11	7.0	-	-	117	74.7	44	28.1
IBARAKI	7	4.4	1	0.6	227	143.6	131	82.8
TOCHIGI	10	8.3	1	0.8	122	101.3	52	43.2
GUMMA	12	9.6	2	1.6	204	163.9	52	41.8
SAITAMA	22	13.3	1	0.6	382	231.7	108	65.5
CHIBA	7	4.2	-	-	240	145.0	74	44.7
TOKYO	38	9.1	4	1.0	807	192.6	201	48.0
KANAGAWA	14	7.8	1	0.6	217	121.1	51	28.5
NIIGATA	32	17.0	1	0.5	363	192.7	55	29.2
TOYAMA	5	6.5	-	-	26	33.7	10	13.0
ISHIKAWA	12	16.5	2	2.7	78	107.1	11	15.1
FUKUI	13	22.9	-	-	20	35.3	6	10.6
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	32	50.7	9	14.3
NAGANO	8	5.0	-	-	117	72.7	25	15.5
GIFU	4	3.4	-	-	124	105.2	54	45.8
SHIZUOKA	12	6.4	2	1.1	197	105.8	64	34.4
AICHI	24	9.6	1	0.4	189	75.8	74	29.7
MIE	8	7.1	-	-	39	34.8	14	12.5
SHIGA	2	3.0	1	1.5	16	23.7	3	4.4
KYOTO	12	8.7	-	-	81	58.7	20	14.5
OSAKA	15	5.5	1	0.4	110	40.5	16	5.9
HYOGO	9	3.7	-	-	87	35.6	30	12.3
NARA	5	8.3	-	-	15	24.9	6	10.0
WAKAYAMA	4	5.3	-	-	18	23.8	9	11.9
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	22	48.0	8	17.4
SHIMANE	15	21.5	1	1.4	97	138.8	52	74.4
OKAYAMA	9	7.1	-	-	32	25.1	18	14.1
HIOGOSHIMA	21	13.3	-	-	108	68.3	48	30.3
YAMAGUCHI	15	12.9	1	0.9	42	36.1	22	18.9
TOKUSHIMA	11	16.4	4	5.9	44	65.4	15	22.3
KAGAWA	5	6.9	1	1.4	68	94.1	15	20.8
EHIME	9	7.9	1	0.9	45	39.3	22	19.2
KOCHI	7	10.4	1	1.5	27	40.3	12	17.9
FUKUOKA	43	16.8	4	1.6	106	41.4	33	12.9
SAGA	17	23.6	1	1.4	11	15.3	5	6.9
NAGASAKI	17	14.0	1	0.8	45	37.2	7	5.8
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9	1	0.7	51	36.9	13	9.4
OITA	19	19.7	1	1.0	36	37.4	22	22.8
MIYAZAKI	17	20.9	3	3.7	67	82.3	23	28.3
KAGOSHIMA	14	10.2	1	0.7	36	26.4	22	16.1
*Sep 1949	595	9.6	46	0.7	5396	87.0	1561	25.2
*Aug 1949	543	8.8	43	0.7	7039	113.5	1898	30.6
*Sep 1949 -	799	13.0	94	1.4	2547	41.5	838	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Week Period Ended 24 Sep 1949

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	24	7.7	3	1.0	13	4.2	-	-
AOMORI	17	18.0	1	1.1	4	4.2	-	-
IWATE	15	15.0	1	1.0	9	9.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	23	18.6	2	1.6	15	12.2	1	0.8
AKITA	6	6.0	2	2.0	6	6.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-	5	4.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	15	9.6	4	2.6	13	8.3	3	1.9
IBARA	12	7.6	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	7	5.8	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
GUMMA	4	3.2	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
SAITAMA	24	14.6	2	1.2	11	6.7	2	1.2
CHIBA	9	5.4	1	0.6	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	73	17.4	2	0.5	33	7.9	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	26	14.5	7	3.9	3	1.7	-	-
NIIGATA	30	15.9	-	-	7	3.7	-	-
TOYAMA	18	23.3	6	7.8	8	10.4	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	8	11.0	1	1.4	4	5.5	1	1.4
FUKUI	17	30.0	1	1.8	2	3.5	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	10	6.2	2	1.2	5	3.1	-	-
GIFU	31	26.3	2	1.7	3	2.5	-	-
SHIZUOKA	30	16.1	6	3.2	4	2.1	1	0.5
AICHI	40	16.0	3	1.2	10	4.0	-	-
NAI	34	30.3	5	4.5	4	3.6	1	0.9
SHIGA	4	5.9	1	1.5	2	3.0	-	-
KYOTO	26	18.8	2	1.4	7	5.1	-	-
OSAKA	26	9.6	2	0.7	5	1.8	1	0.4
HYOGO	56	22.9	7	2.9	4	1.6	-	-
NARA	13	21.6	3	5.0	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	12	15.8	1	1.3	5	6.6	-	-
TOTTORI	9	19.6	-	-	8	17.4	-	-
SHIMANE	13	18.6	2	2.9	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	28	21.9	7	5.5	7	5.5	-	-
HIOGOSHIMA	23	14.5	4	2.5	8	5.1	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.4	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	14.9	1	1.5	3	4.5	-	-
KAGAWA	12	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	1	0.9	3	2.6	-	-
KOCHI	19	28.4	3	4.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	20	7.8	3	1.2	9	3.5	-	-
SAGA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	10	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	-	-	7	5.1	1	0.7
OITA	3	3.1	-	-	4	4.2	-	-
MIYAZAKI	10	12.3	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	4	2.9	-	-
* Sep 1949	779	12.6	92	1.5	245	3.9	16	0.3
* Aug 1949	865	13.9	115	1.9	302	4.9	10	0.2
* Sep 1948	1013	16.5	171	2.6	311	5.1	14	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HONSHU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA-KI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSUGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIZUZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Sep 1949	-	-	-	-	2	0.0	1	0.0
* Aug 1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Sep 1948	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.1

Monthly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	M.L.R.D.				J.F. "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	6	1.9	1	0.3	1	0.3	-	-
AOMORI	7	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-	-	-	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	1.9	-	-	4	2.5	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	2	1.7	2	1.7
GUMMA	1	0.8	-	-	14	11.3	2	1.6
SAITAMA	5	3.0	-	-	10	6.1	4	2.4
CHIBA	7	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	16	3.8	1	0.2	145	34.6	34	8.1
KANAGAWA	4	2.2	-	-	67	37.4	21	11.7
NIIGATA	3	1.6	-	-	5	2.7	-	-
TOYAMA	3	3.9	-	-	22	28.5	4	5.2
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	16	22.0	4	5.5
FUKUI	4	7.1	-	-	87	153.4	14	24.7
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	6	3.7	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
GIFU	3	2.5	-	-	1	0.8	3	2.5
SHIZUOKA	3	1.6	-	-	41	22.0	18	9.7
AICHI	8	3.2	-	-	25	10.0	2	0.8
MIIE	3	2.7	1	0.9	47	41.9	19	16.9
SHIGA	191	283.0	-	-	66	97.8	18	26.7
KYOTO	32	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-	78	28.7	41	15.1
HYOGO	3	1.2	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
NARA	-	-	-	-	6	10.0	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	6	8.6	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	2.5	-	-	27	17.1	9	5.7
YAMAGUCHI	8	6.9	-	-	49	42.1	25	21.5
TOHUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-	2	2.8	1	1.4
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-	6	5.2	3	2.6
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	7	10.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.3	1	0.4	4	1.6	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	13	18.0	4	5.6
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	5	3.6	1	0.7	37	26.8	11	8.0
OITA	3	3.1	1	1.0	6	6.2	3	3.1
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	1	1.2	21	25.8	6	7.4
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	8	5.9	4	2.9
* Sep 1949	375	6.0	7	0.1	826	13.3	258	4.2
* Aug 1949	507	8.2	5	0.1	75	1.2	20	0.3
* Sep 1948	524	8.4	29	0.4	2097	34.2	787	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 Sep 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOOKAIDO	11	3.5	-	-	12	3.9	4	1.3
AGTORI	2	2.1	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
IVATE	2	2.0	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	8	6.5	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-	4	4.0	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	-	-	3	2.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
IBAPAKI	5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.8	-	-	2	1.6	1	0.8
SAITAMA	9	5.5	-	-	4	2.4	1	0.6
CHIBA	9	5.4	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
TOKYO	50	11.9	-	-	47	11.2	13	3.1
KANAGAVA	9	5.0	-	-	5	2.8	1	0.6
NIIGATA	4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	3	3.9	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	6	10.6	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	4.8	-	-	1	1.6	1	1.6
NAGANO	21	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	0.8	-	-	4	3.4	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	5	2.7	-	-	3	1.6	1	0.5
AICHI	7	2.8	-	-	5	2.0	-	-
RIE	-	-	-	-	3	2.7	2	1.8
SHIGA	4	5.9	-	-	4	5.9	-	-
KYOTO	11	8.0	1	0.7	23	16.7	7	5.1
OSAKA	4	1.5	-	-	13	4.8	5	1.8
HYOGO	4	1.6	-	-	5	2.0	2	0.8
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	5	10.9	1	2.2
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	4	5.7	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	7	4.4	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAVA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.9
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	4	6.0	3	4.5
FUKUOKA	2	0.8	1	0.4	4	1.6	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	3	4.2	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	3	3.1	2	2.1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Sep 1949	192	3.1	2	0.0	189	3.0	57	0.9
* Aug 1949	208	3.4	7	0.1	102	1.6	31	0.5
* Sep 1948	151	2.5	1	0.0	171	2.8	57	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 24 September 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	403	129.6	1172	376.9	2906	934.5
AOMORI	58	61.6	217	230.3	750	796.0
IWATE	45	45.0	331	330.7	873	872.2
MIYAGI	34	27.5	253	204.9	817	661.8
AKITA	58	58.4	232	233.7	645	649.7
YAMAGATA	55	52.8	194	186.3	579	556.0
FUKUSHIMA	30	19.1	215	137.2	687	438.3
IBARAKI	23	14.5	336	212.5	446	282.1
TOCHIGI	17	14.1	228	189.2	463	384.3
GUMMA	37	29.7	224	180.0	469	376.9
SAITAMA	106	64.3	676	410.0	772	468.2
CHIBA	38	23.0	161	97.3	715	431.9
KANAGAWA	58	32.4	658	367.1	1249	696.9
TOKYO	53	12.6	1182	282.1	4050	966.6
NIIGATA	90	47.8	279	148.1	888	471.5
TOYAMA	103	133.4	332	430.0	811	1050.4
ISHIKAWA	71	97.5	202	277.3	669	918.5
FUKUI	30	52.9	248	437.3	343	604.8
YAMANASHI	28	44.4	51	80.9	235	372.6
NAGANO	91	56.6	290	180.3	848	527.2
GIFU	73	61.9	212	179.8	705	597.8
SHIZUOKA	54	29.0	412	221.3	759	407.7
AICHI	302	121.0	697	279.4	2406	964.3
MIE	41	36.5	151	134.5	773	688.8
SHIGA	62	91.8	492	728.9	342	506.7
KYOTO	7	5.1	555	402.1	1201	870.1
OSAKA	15	5.5	716	263.4	2091	769.2
HYOGO	61	25.0	681	278.9	1488	609.5
NARA	5	8.3	87	144.5	318	528.1
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	105	138.5	398	525.1
TOTTORI	22	48.0	144	314.1	281	612.9
SHIMANE	24	34.3	112	160.3	535	765.6
OKAYAMA	15	11.8	390	305.6	872	683.2
HIROSHIMA	41	25.9	499	315.4	1266	800.1
YAMAGUCHI	5	4.3	119	102.2	837	718.9
TOKUSHIMA	22	32.7	60	89.2	290	431.4
KAGAWA	52	72.0	412	570.3	600	830.5
EHIME	24	21.0	390	340.5	562	490.6
KOCHI	2	3.0	66	98.5	282	420.9
FUKUOKA	89	34.7	720	281.0	1776	693.2
SAGA	27	37.5	252	349.9	423	587.3
NAGASAKI	83	68.6	232	191.6	971	802.0
KUMAMOTO	16	11.6	201	145.5	460	333.0
OITA	2	2.1	105	109.0	435	451.5
MIYAZAKI	23	28.3	120	147.4	627	770.3
KAGOSHIMA	54	39.5	134	98.1	522	382.1
* SEP 1949	2550	41.1	15545	250.6	40435	651.8
* AUG 1949	6851	110.4	17720	285.6	37270	600.8
* SEP 1948	921	15.0	4735	77.2	33375	544.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report- 24 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	271	87.1	2	0.6
AOMORI	51	54.1	-	-
IWATE	91	90.9	-	-
MIYAGI	158	128.0	13	10.5
AKITA	59	59.4	-	-
YAMAGATA	101	97.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	118	75.3	2	1.3
IBARAKI	108	68.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	61	50.6	-	-
GUMMA	149	119.7	1	0.8
SAITAMA	203	123.1	1	0.6
CHIBA	41	24.8	-	-
TOKYO	169	40.3	-	-
KANAGAWA	175	97.6	-	-
NIIGATA	132	70.1	-	-
TOYAMA	104	134.7	2	2.6
ISHIKAWA	79	108.5	-	-
FUKUI	39	68.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	34	53.9	-	-
NAGANO	129	80.2	-	-
GIFU	102	86.5	-	-
SHIZUOKA	88	47.3	-	-
AICHI	153	61.3	10	4.0
MIE	81	72.2	5	4.5
SHIGA	58	85.9	-	-
KYOTO	76	55.1	1	0.7
OSAKA	88	32.4	-	-
HYOGO	118	48.3	-	-
NARA	21	34.9	-	-
WAKAYAMA	41	54.1	-	-
TOTTORI	27	58.9	-	-
SHIMANE	32	45.8	-	-
OKAYAMA	80	62.7	-	-
HIROSHIMA	73	46.1	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	30	25.8	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	46	68.4	-	-
KAGAWA	72	99.7	3	4.2
EHIME	85	74.2	-	-
KOCHI	27	40.3	2	3.0
FUKUOKA	211	82.4	-	-
SAGA	47	65.3	-	-
NAGASAKI	65	53.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	114	82.5	-	-
OITA	27	28.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	62	76.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	66	48.3	-	-
*Sep 1949	4,162	67.1	45	0.7
*Aug 1949	4,420	71.2	47	0.8
*Sep 1948	2,363	38.5	62	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
4 Week Period Ended 24 September 1949

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	46	14.8	702	225.7	496	159.5
AOMORI	10	10.6	160	169.8	177	187.9
IWATE	6	6.0	95	94.9	128	127.9
MIYAGI	19	15.4	190	153.9	166	134.5
AKITA	5	5.0	88	88.6	97	97.7
YAMAGATA	7	6.7	89	85.5	171	164.2
FUKUSHIMA	13	8.3	196	125.1	215	137.2
IBARAKI	15	9.5	137	86.6	141	89.2
TOCHIGI	9	7.5	237	196.7	237	196.7
GUMMA	17	13.7	176	141.4	183	147.1
SAITAMA	11	6.7	156	94.6	186	112.8
CHIBA	16	9.7	153	92.4	238	143.8
TOKYO	139	33.2	1290	307.9	831	198.3
KANAGAWA	141	78.7	1469	819.6	850	474.3
NIIGATA	5	2.7	177	94.0	203	107.8
TOYAMA	9	11.7	214	277.2	190	246.1
ISHIKAWA	11	15.1	123	168.9	151	207.3
FUKUI	23	40.6	104	183.4	96	169.3
YAMANASHI	11	17.4	114	180.8	84	133.2
NAGANO	11	6.8	220	136.8	183	113.8
GIFU	23	19.5	346	293.4	148	125.5
SHIZUOKA	12	6.4	277	148.8	250	134.3
AICHI	39	15.6	594	238.1	613	245.7
MIE	20	17.8	150	133.7	151	134.5
SHIGA	26	38.5	112	165.9	131	194.1
KYOTO	113	81.9	418	302.8	426	308.6
OSAKA	157	57.8	701	257.9	1049	385.9
HYOGO	111	45.5	683	279.8	822	336.7
NARA	34	56.5	126	209.2	117	194.3
WAKAYAMA	43	56.7	260	343.1	243	320.6
TOTTORI	10	21.8	102	222.5	115	250.8
SHIMANE	1	1.4	71	101.6	71	101.6
OKAYAMA	42	32.9	294	230.4	244	191.2
HIROSHIMA	57	36.0	743	469.6	475	300.2
YAMAGUCHI	24	20.6	631	542.0	420	360.7
TOKUSHIMA	4	5.9	63	93.7	102	151.7
KAGAWA	7	9.7	130	180.0	143	197.9
EHIME	16	14.0	108	94.3	147	128.3
KOCHI	15	22.4	140	208.9	115	171.6
FUKUOKA	182	71.0	1481	578.1	1245	486.0
SAGA	13	18.0	154	213.8	165	229.1
NAGASAKI	39	32.2	419	346.1	562	464.2
KUMAMOTO	6	4.3	192	139.0	234	169.4
OITA	11	11.4	214	222.1	198	205.5
MIYAZAKI	4	4.9	85	104.4	77	94.6
KAGOSHIMA	20	14.6	171	125.2	139	101.7
* Sep 1949	1,553	25.0	14,755	237.8	13,425	216.4
* Aug 1949	1,283	20.7	13,101	211.2	11,864	191.2
* Sep 1948	2,283	37.2	14,950	243.7	15,425	251.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948. The 1949 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

